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SOUTH DAKOTA

Vital Statistics And Health Status: 1988

SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CENTER FOR HEALTH POLICY
AND STATISTICS

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Vital Statistics
Annual Report, 1988

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PREFACE

Vital Statistics and Health Status: 1988 was prepared by the Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

This report is divided into seven main sections: Overview of 1988 Vital Statistics, Live Births, Infant and Fetal Deaths, Mortality, Induced Abortions, Marriages and Divorces, Adolescents and Communicable Diseases. Each section contains written analysis plus tables and figures. There is also a technical notes section which provides additional information regarding the sources of data, data delimitations, geographic allocation, and definitions. Samples of Data Collection Instruments are provided in the last section.

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Overview of 1988 Vital Statistics

TABLE 1

SELECTED HEALTH STATISTICS
SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENTS

Health Indicator	1988	1987	Percent Change
Births	11,185	11,482	- 2.6
Birth Rate	15.7	16.2	- 3.1
White Births	9,343	9,639	- 3.1
Indian Births	1,696	1,695	+ 0.1
Other Births	146	148	- 1.4
Adolescent Births (<20 years of age)	1,176	1,191	- 1.3
Infants Weighing <2500 grams	524	591	- 11.3
Deaths	6,567	6,658	- 1.4
Death Rate	9.2	9.4	- 2.1
White Deaths	6,157	6,226	- 1.1
Indian Deaths	401	418	- 4.1
Other Deaths	9	14	- 35.7
Infant Deaths	112	114	- 1.8
Infant Death Rate	10.0	9.9	+ 1.01
Fetal Deaths	67	67	+ 0.0
Marriages	7,328	6,993	+ 4.8
Marriage Rate	10.3	9.9	+ 4.0
Divorces	2,649	2,696	- 1.7
Divorce Rate	3.7	3.8	- 2.6
Abortions	780	756	+ 3.2

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA VITAL STATISTICS, 1906-1988

YEAR	BIRTHS		DEATHS		MARRIAGES		DIVORCES		FETAL DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS		
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	POPULATION
1988	11,185	15.7	6,567	9.2	7,328	10.3	2,649	3.7	67	6.0	112	10.0	713,000
1987	11,482	16.2	6,658	9.4	6,993	9.9	2,696	3.8	67	5.8	114	9.9	709,400
1986	11,623	16.4	6,583	9.3	7,386	10.4	2,585	3.6	72	6.2	155	13.3	707,600
1985	12,129	17.2	6,604	9.4	7,793	11.0	2,566	3.6	73	6.0	118	9.7	708,118
1984	12,431	17.8	6,512	9.3	8,057	11.5	2,498	3.6	85	6.8	124	10.0	705,795
1983	12,521	18.0	6,622	9.5	8,013	11.5	2,556	3.7	82	6.5	135	10.8	698,704
1982	12,839	18.6	6,588	9.5	8,353	12.1	2,564	3.7	82	6.4	131	10.2	694,394
1981	12,725	18.4	6,434	9.3	8,662	12.5	2,772	4.0	72	5.6	143	11.2	691,625
1980	13,256	19.2	6,539	9.5	8,800	12.7	2,811	4.1	92	6.9	145	10.9	690,768
1979	12,973	18.8	6,329	9.2	8,978	13.0	2,665	3.9	89	6.8	146	11.3	688,838
1978	12,203	17.6	6,480	9.4	10,638	15.4	2,449	3.5	97	7.9	163	13.4	690,213
1977	12,069	17.6	6,281	9.1	10,359	15.1	2,436	3.5	107	8.8	195	16.2	687,590
1976	11,655	17.0	6,727	9.8	10,781	15.7	2,352	3.4	99	8.4	199	17.1	685,563
1975	11,294	16.6	6,470	9.5	11,074	16.3	2,232	3.3	121	10.6	178	15.8	680,811
1974	11,174	16.4	6,577	9.7	11,928	17.5	2,015	3.0	111	9.8	219	19.6	681,386
1973	10,706	15.7	6,626	9.7	12,291	18.0	1,802	2.6	103	9.5	196	18.3	681,899
1972	10,855	16.0	7,038	10.4	12,151	17.9	1,632	2.4	138	12.6	225	20.7	680,000
1971	11,634	17.3	6,704	9.9	11,363	16.9	1,408	2.1	139	11.8	216	18.6	674,000
1970	11,717	17.6	6,547	9.8	11,034	16.6	1,357	2.0	144	12.1	228	19.5	666,257
1969	11,441	17.1	6,747	10.1	10,909	16.3	1,255	1.9	121	10.5	226	19.8	668,000
1968	11,408	17.1	6,532	9.8	10,347	15.5	1,243	1.9	145	12.6	233	20.4	669,000
1967	11,424	17.0	6,349	9.5	9,051	13.5	1,090	1.6	161	13.9	252	22.1	671,000
1966	12,534	18.4	6,576	9.6	8,517	12.5	949	1.4	165	13.0	309	24.6	683,000
1965	13,692	19.8	6,520	9.4	8,317	12.0	1,015	1.5	191	13.8	315	23.1	692,000
1964	15,627	22.3	6,599	9.4	8,055	11.5	951	1.4	188	11.9	350	22.4	701,000
1963	16,711	23.6	6,654	9.4	7,470	10.6	953	1.3	222	13.3	414	24.8	708,000
1962	17,158	24.3	6,577	9.3	6,954	9.9	871	1.2	234	13.5	434	25.3	705,000
1961	17,551	25.3	6,234	9.0	6,213	9.0	881	1.3	235	13.4	409	23.3	693,000
1960	17,594	25.8	6,616	9.7	5,789	8.5	806	1.2	223	12.5	494	28.1	683,000
1959	17,956	26.5	6,287	9.3	5,861	8.6	763	1.1	264	14.5	413	23.0	678,000
1958	17,364	25.7	6,223	9.2	5,702	8.4	641	0.9	277	15.7	455	26.2	675,000

1957	17,617	26.2	6,250	9.3	5,727	8.5	624	0.9	275	15.4	456	25.9	672,000
1956	18,021	26.9	5,953	8.9	6,128	9.2	850	1.3	277	15.1	415	23.0	669,000
1955	18,566	27.9	5,873	8.8	6,122	9.2	868	1.3	270	14.3	484	26.1	666,600
1954	18,083	27.2	5,746	8.7	6,104	9.2	959	1.4	312	17.0	466	25.8	663,800
1953	17,951	27.2	5,813	8.8	6,065	9.2	932	1.4	276	15.1	448	25.0	661,100
1952	18,256	27.7	5,844	8.9	5,964	9.1	935	1.4	225	12.2	511	28.0	658,300
1951	18,270	27.9	5,922	9.0	6,222	9.5	868	1.3	257	13.9	458	25.1	655,500
1950	17,852	27.3	5,889	9.0	6,969	10.7	924	1.4	282	15.6	470	26.3	652,740
1940	12,773	19.9	5,712	8.9	4,138	6.4	793	1.2	-	-	506	39.6	642,961
1930	15,504	22.4	5,879	8.5	6,489	9.4	734	1.1	-	-	865	55.8	693,332
1920	18,148	28.4	5,542	8.7	6,881	10.8	687	1.1	-	-	-	-	640,003
1910	16,081	27.2	6,461	7.9	5,407	9.2	511	0.9	-	-	-	-	590,499
1906	13,233	25.9	3,644	7.1	4,141	8.1	508	1.0	-	-	-	-	510,596

Birth, Death, Marriage and Divorce rates are per 1,000 population.

Fetal Death and Infant Death rates are per 1,000 Live Births.

Births, Deaths, Fetal Deaths, and Infant Deaths are by Residence.

Marriages and Divorces are by Occurrence.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 3

VITAL STATISTICS BY COUNTY, 1987

[illegible]	BIRTHS		DEATHS		MARRIAGES		DIVORCES		FETAL DEATHS	
[illegible]	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,105	15.7	6,567	9.3	7,339	10.3	2,649	3.7	67	6.0
AURORA	26	10.6	20	8.6	20	8.8	4	1.6	-	-
BEADLE	262	14.3	197	10.8	189	10.4	86	4.7	1	3.8
BENNETT	42	10.2	41	12.1	44	12.9	10	2.9	1	18.1
BON HOMME	84	13.8	166	10.8	48	8.8	17	3.1	-	-
BROOKINGS	321	13.3	161	6.7	178	7.4	80	3.3	2	6.2
BROWN	691	13.6	236	9.1	383	8.9	141	3.8	3	4.8
BRULE	78	14.4	48	8.8	47	8.8	16	3.1	1	13.3
BUFFALO	84	20.9	10	10.6	3	1.7	-	-	-	-
BUTTE	121	14.8	84	11.8	70	8.6	22	2.8	-	-
CAMPBELL	20	11.4	13	8.9	10	4.8	6	2.3	-	-
CHARLES MIX	163	18.8	88	10.2	78	8.4	20	2.2	1	6.6
CLARK	68	14.7	47	10.0	21	8.6	11	2.3	1	14.6
CLAY	142	11.1	92	7.2	101	7.9	32	2.5	1	7.0
CODINGTON	231	14.6	212	9.3	251	15.8	61	3.8	2	8.8
CORSON	103	21.6	42	8.7	25	5.2	6	1.2	-	-
CUSTER	83	12.2	70	10.3	78	11.8	33	4.8	1	12.0
DAVISON	262	16.8	186	11.8	186	11.1	62	3.6	4	15.2
DAY	188	14.2	85	12.2	88	7.4	21	2.8	-	-
DEUEL	72	14.7	66	10.2	61	10.4	11	2.2	-	-
DEWEY	188	27.8	48	8.1	30	6.8	7	1.2	1	6.7
DOUGLAS	66	14.1	42	10.8	34	8.7	8	1.2	1	18.2
EDMUNDS	61	12.7	50	10.4	28	8.2	8	1.7	1	16.4
FALL RIVER	87	11.4	110	18.7	68	12.8	26	4.7	-	-
FAULK	38	12.8	26	12.8	17	8.7	4	1.2	-	-
GRANT	126	12.8	102	11.2	134	14.7	34	3.8	-	-
GREGORY	72	12.8	71	12.7	41	7.2	6	1.1	-	-
HAAKON	30	11.1	17	6.2	16	6.8	7	2.6	-	-
HAMLIN	84	12.2	74	14.2	37	7.1	8	1.7	1	10.8
HAND	58	10.8	87	12.4	48	8.7	11	2.4	-	-
HANSON	38	11.8	27	8.2	18	6.8	3	0.8	-	-
HARDING	28	18.8	12	7.1	8	4.7	2	1.8	-	-
HUGHES	228	18.1	107	7.8	188	18.8	72	4.7	1	4.4
HUTCHINSON	88	11.8	132	18.8	68	8.8	8	0.8	-	-
HYDE	17	18.8	23	18.2	11	8.1	2	1.7	-	-
JACKSON	88	18.2	38	18.8	18	8.8	4	1.8	-	-
JERAULD	28	8.2	28	18.4	12	4.8	8	1.8	-	-
JONES	18	21.4	18	7.1	12	8.8	8	4.2	-	-
KINGSBURY	78	11.8	88	12.7	41	8.8	12	2.1	-	-
LAKE	187	18.2	182	8.8	88	8.2	48	4.8	-	-
LAWRENCE	275	14.8	178	8.8	226	12.8	118	8.8	1	3.8
LINCOLN	186	15.2	138	8.2	98	8.2	42	2.8	2	18.2
LYMAN	88	17.8	34	8.2	38	7.8	8	1.4	-	-
MCCOOK	88	12.7	88	11.2	48	7.7	17	2.8	-	-
MCPHERSON	22	8.8	47	12.1	12	2.8	4	1.1	-	-
MARSHALL	88	11.2	88	11.4	42	8.8	18	2.8	-	-
MEADE	331	14.8	142	8.8	187	8.8	72	3.1	3	9.1
MELLETTE	88	21.7	22	18.8	24	14.8	4	1.7	-	-
MINER	48	14.1	42	12.4	18	4.7	12	3.8	-	-
MINNEHAHA	1,888	18.8	848	7.8	1,254	18.8	628	8.1	12	6.8
MOODY	102	18.4	74	11.8	87	8.8	17	2.8	-	-
PENNINGTON	1,782	88.8	618	6.2	1,187	14.8	818	8.2	8	4.8
PERKINS	28	8.2	48	8.8	28	7.8	12	2.8	1	38.2
POTTER	88	18.8	48	11.1	28	7.8	8	1.7	-	-
ROBERTS	178	18.7	122	12.8	187	18.2	18	1.8	8	28.4
SANBORN	48	18.8	41	14.1	12	4.1	7	2.4	-	-
SHANNON	488	24.8	88	8.1	8	8.7	2	8.2	6	14.8
SPINK	112	18.8	84	18.8	88	7.8	28	2.2	1	8.8
STANLEY	87	12.7	28	7.4	18	7.8	17	6.2	-	-
SULLY	22	12.2	8	8.8	12	8.7	4	2.8	-	-
TODD	244	21.7	78	18.1	17	2.2	12	1.8	1	4.1
TRIPP	188	18.8	88	8.8	88	8.7	18	2.8	1	8.2
TURNER	88	8.8	128	18.8	88	8.8	18	1.8	-	-
UNION	148	14.1	112	18.7	414	38.1	38	3.7	1	8.7
WALWORTH	78	11.8	182	18.8	88	8.8	12	2.8	-	-
YANKTON	282	18.8	188	18.2	841	12.8	88	8.4	1	3.8
ZIEBACH	88	28.2	12	8.8	8	2.2	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Births, deaths, and fetal deaths are by county of residence, marriages and divorces are by county of occurrence.
Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates per 1,000 population.
Fetal death rates are per 1,000 live births.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

Live Births

SOUTH DAKOTA LIVE BIRTHS AN OVERVIEW: 1988	
Total Resident Live Births	11,185
Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	15.7
U.S. Birth Rate per 1,000 Population (provisional)	15.9
Low Weight Births	524
Low Weight Births Ratio per 1,000 Births	46.8
Mean Age of Mother	26
No Prenatal Care (Percent of Total Births)	1.5

There were 11,185 South Dakota resident births during 1988, resulting in a birth rate of 15.7 per 1,000 population (see Table 4). Resident births decreased 2.6 percent from 1987 when they numbered 11,482 with a corresponding birth rate of 16.2 per 1,000 population. Of the babies born during 1988, 57.6 percent were male and 48.4 percent were female. By race, births were as follows: 9,343 or 83.5 percent white; 1,696 or 15.2 percent American Indian; and 146 other races.

Women in the 25-29 age cohort accounted for the greatest percentage of births, 35.1 percent. This age group was followed by women in the 20-24 age group, with 28.4 percent of the births. Women 25 years of age accounted for the most births, a total of 867 (see Table 5). The mean age for mothers in 1988 was 26 years which is the same as 1986 and 1987, the mode age was 25 years and the median age was 26 years.

Births to Unwed Mothers

Over 21.1 percent of all births were to unmarried mothers (see Table 5). During 1988, 18 through 21-year-olds comprised the largest group of unwed women bearing children, 36.4 percent. The average age of unwed mothers was 22.7 compared to 27.1 years for wed mothers. Births to unwed mothers have risen since 1970. The percentage of such births rose from 1.6 percent of all white births in 1960 to 11.7 percent in 1987. In 1988, the percentage of births to white unwed mothers was 13.4, a 1.7 percent increase from 1987. The number of births to unwed women also increased for American Indian mothers from 1960 to 1987, 22.8 percent to 65.3 percent. In 1988, this figure was 64.4 percent, a 0.9 percent decrease from 1987.

Prenatal Care

The majority of women, 8,361 or 76.1 percent, began prenatal care during the first trimester of their pregnancy (see Table 8). In addition, 1,934 or 17.6 percent initiated care in the second trimester, 476 in the third trimester, 160 with no prenatal care and in 49 cases, it was not stated. As Figure 3 illustrates, 80.4 percent of white mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester compared to 55.7 percent of American Indian mothers (those live births where prenatal care was not known are excluded in figuring percentages). Over 89 percent of women giving birth had six or more prenatal visits, 47.3 percent had 11-15 prenatal visits, and 35.1 percent had 6-10 visits (see Table 7). During 1988, 1.5 percent of women giving birth indicated no prenatal care, a decrease from the 1987 figure of 1.6 percent.

Education appears to be a factor in commencing prenatal care. The more education a woman has, the more likely she is to begin prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy (see Figure 3). Table 8 provides detailed information on marital status, education, race and prenatal care. The Surgeon General's 1990 goal for the nation is for 90 percent of pregnant women in any county, racial or ethnic group to obtain prenatal care in the first trimester. Currently, South Dakota does not have a racial group achieving this criteria. Two counties in South Dakota are meeting this criteria, they are: Brookings, 91 percent; and Lincoln 90 percent. In 1987, Aurora, Brookings, Clay, Douglas and Yankton came close to meeting the criteria.

Birth Weight

Table 9 depicts resident live births by county and birth weight in grams. Again, during 1988 as in 1987, about thirty-five percent of the resident births weighed between 3,000 and 3,499 grams. The second largest category was between 3,500 and 3,999 grams with 34 percent of the births. Low birth weight babies (those less than 2,500 grams) comprised 4.7 percent (524 babies) or approximately 47 of every 1,000 live births.

The nation's 1990 objective is for no more than 5 percent of babies having a low birth weight and no more than 9 percent low weight births in any county, racial or ethnic group. In 1988, the state did meet this objective. The white low birth weight percentage was 4.6, and for American Indians it was 4.7 percent.

Congenital Anomalies

Congenital anomalies were reported in 164 (1.5 percent) of the 11,185 resident births in 1988 (see Table 10). Reported anomalies were higher among male children than female children, 55.5 percent and 44.5 percent respectively. Of the 164 births with congenital anomalies, 22 or 19.6 percent were associated with infant death.

Attendant at Birth and Place of Birth

The vast majority, 95.6 percent, of women giving birth in South Dakota during 1988 were attended by a physician. Another 4.1 percent were attended by a midwife at the time of birth.

There were 11,253 babies born in South Dakota during 1988, of which 10,635 were South Dakotans (see Table 12). In addition, 550 South Dakotans were born outside state boundaries.

Pregnancies

During 1988, there were a reported 11,827 pregnancies, a decrease of 261 or 2.2 percent from 1987. Pregnancies are defined as single live births (a pregnancy that results in a live birth), fetal deaths and induced abortions.

The age group 20-29 accounted for over 62.9 percent of all reported pregnancies in 1988. Women 30 years of age and over accounted for 25.3 percent of the pregnancies and those 19 and under accounted for 11.8 percent.

In 1988, 92.8 percent of the reported pregnancies resulted in a live birth, 6.6 percent in an induced abortion and over 0.6 percent in a fetal death (see Table 13).

In four counties (Buffalo, Mellette, Shannon, and Todd) over 20 percent of all pregnancies were to females 19 years of age and younger.

TABLE 4

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, RACE AND SEX, 1987*

RESIDENCE	TOTAL		WHITE			INDIAN			OTHER		
	NUMBER	RATE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,188	16.7	9,343	4,836	4,504	1,686	880	837	146	74	72
AURORA	26	18.60	26	21	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEADLE	268	14.32	246	130	117	6	4	1	1	1	-
BENNETT	62	19.26	33	11	12	26	26	10	-	-	-
BON HOMME	84	13.62	81	33	48	3	1	1	1	-	1
BROOKINGS	321	13.26	313	160	152	3	1	1	7	3	4
BROWN	691	13.61	670	347	331	21	10	12	1	1	-
BRULE	76	14.42	76	37	43	0	3	3	-	-	-
BUFFALO	84	30.00	10	6	4	64	30	34	-	-	-
BUTTE	121	14.76	120	73	47	1	-	1	-	-	-
CAMPBELL	25	11.35	25	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHARLES MIX	153	16.45	149	68	81	04	33	30	-	-	-
CLARK	69	14.00	69	42	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLAY	142	11.90	136	78	58	6	3	4	-	-	-
CODINGTON	331	14.66	319	169	166	13	7	6	1	1	-
CORSON	103	21.46	34	18	16	69	32	37	-	-	-
CUSTER	65	13.21	65	44	32	1	1	-	-	-	-
DAVISON	263	14.97	253	130	123	9	3	6	1	-	1
DAY	106	14.21	98	43	45	08	14	6	-	-	-
DEUEL	73	14.09	72	31	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEWEY	150	27.70	36	36	14	114	60	66	-	-	-
DOUGLAS	66	14.10	66	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDMUNDS	61	12.71	61	30	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALL RIVER	67	11.46	78	46	32	0	3	7	-	-	-
FAULK	30	13.09	30	17	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANT	130	13.65	126	71	64	-	-	-	1	1	-
GREGORY	73	[illegible]	69	34	35	14	11	3	-	-	-
HAAKON	26	[illegible]	20	14	15	1	-	1	-	-	-
HAMLIN	64	13.31	64	30	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAND	66	10.07	66	35	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
HANSON	30	11.52	30	21	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARDING	30	16.47	35	13	13	0	1	1	-	-	-
HUGHES	230	15.07	191	90	102	37	21	16	1	-	1
HUTCHINSON	90	11.65	89	43	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYDE	27	15.00	27	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
JACKSON	68	19.10	34	15	9	36	21	15	-	-	-
JERAULD	26	9.20	26	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
JONES	35	31.43	30	14	15	1	-	1	-	-	-
KINGSBURY	76	11.90	76	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE	197	15.20	195	81	63	0	0	-	-	-	-
LAWRENCE	279	13.06	264	130	136	10	7	3	1	1	-
LINCOLN	190	13.16	186	102	80	1	-	1	1	1	-
LYMAN	66	17.04	33	15	18	33	20	13	-	-	-
MCCOOK	80	13.07	80	41	38	1	-	1	1	1	-
MCPHERSON	32	8.00	32	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARSHALL	66	11.22	62	28	26	3	1	2	-	-	-
MEADE	331	15.97	313	164	140	13	6	7	7	3	6
MELLETTE	60	21.74	16	6	11	34	14	10	-	-	-
MINER	60	14.13	60	33	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNEHAHA	1,060	10.60	1,017	507	500	61	31	30	31	31	10
MOODY	103	15.37	90	67	33	13	6	7	-	-	-
PENNINGTON	1,700	20.04	1,410	702	600	213	110	05	00	30	47
PERKINS	36	9.20	30	12	06	-	-	-	-	-	-
POTTER	56	15.62	65	35	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROBERTS	170	15.74	80	02	30	00	37	51	-	-	-
SANBORN	40	15.00	40	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHANNON	600	30.00	0	0	3	300	300	100	-	-	-
SPINK	112	13.00	111	02	40	-	-	-	1	-	1
STANLEY	37	13.70	31	15	16	6	4	2	-	-	-
SULLY	22	12.22	22	14	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TODD	204	31.00	30	10	10	234	116	100	-	-	-
TRIPP	100	16.67	03	40	36	36	11	14	1	1	-
TURNER	06	9.00	06	30	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION	140	14.06	140	70	00	-	-	-	1	-	1
WALWORTH	76	11.62	62	35	27	24	10	0	-	-	-
YANKTON	203	16.03	201	100	101	10	3	7	0	1	1
ZIEBACH	66	33.33	10	6	6	46	26	21	-	-	-

*Crude birth rate is per 1,000 population.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 5

RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE, RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER, 1988

		MOTHER'S RACE AND MARITAL STATUS					
		WHITE		INDIAN		OTHER	
	TOTAL BIRTHS	MARRIED	UNMARRIED	MARRIED	UNMARRIED	MARRIED	UNMARRIED
TOTAL	11185	8086	1257	604	1092	131	15
MOTHER'S AGE							
13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
14	8	-	4	-	3	-	1
15	46	1	23	1	20	-	-
16	134	10	66	3	53	-	2
17	220	39	98	14	67	2	-
18	361	78	161	19	92	1	-
19	430	179	128	24	94	4	1
20	510	275	118	26	84	6	1
21	548	330	94	28	86	8	2
22	631	435	84	39	62	10	1
23	677	489	69	43	63	12	1
24	809	606	82	48	63	9	1
25	867	684	42	56	67	16	2
26	791	639	42	41	69	10	-
27	822	690	44	28	53	5	2
28	788	647	36	48	49	8	-
29	658	567	27	22	34	8	-
30	596	492	33	34	31	6	-
31	517	440	21	28	24	4	-
32	437	372	17	23	22	3	-
33	339	288	10	17	16	8	-
34	266	224	12	15	11	4	-
35	217	183	11	8	14	1	-
36	161	125	12	12	9	3	-
37	125	105	6	6	6	2	-
38	87	71	7	5	3	-	1
39	57	45	2	6	4	-	-
40	28	22	2	4	-	-	-
41	35	26	4	3	2	-	-
42	19	15	1	3	-	-	-
43	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
44	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
45	4	2	-	-	1	1	-

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 6

SINGLE LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER AND MONTH PRENATAL CARE BEGAN, 1988

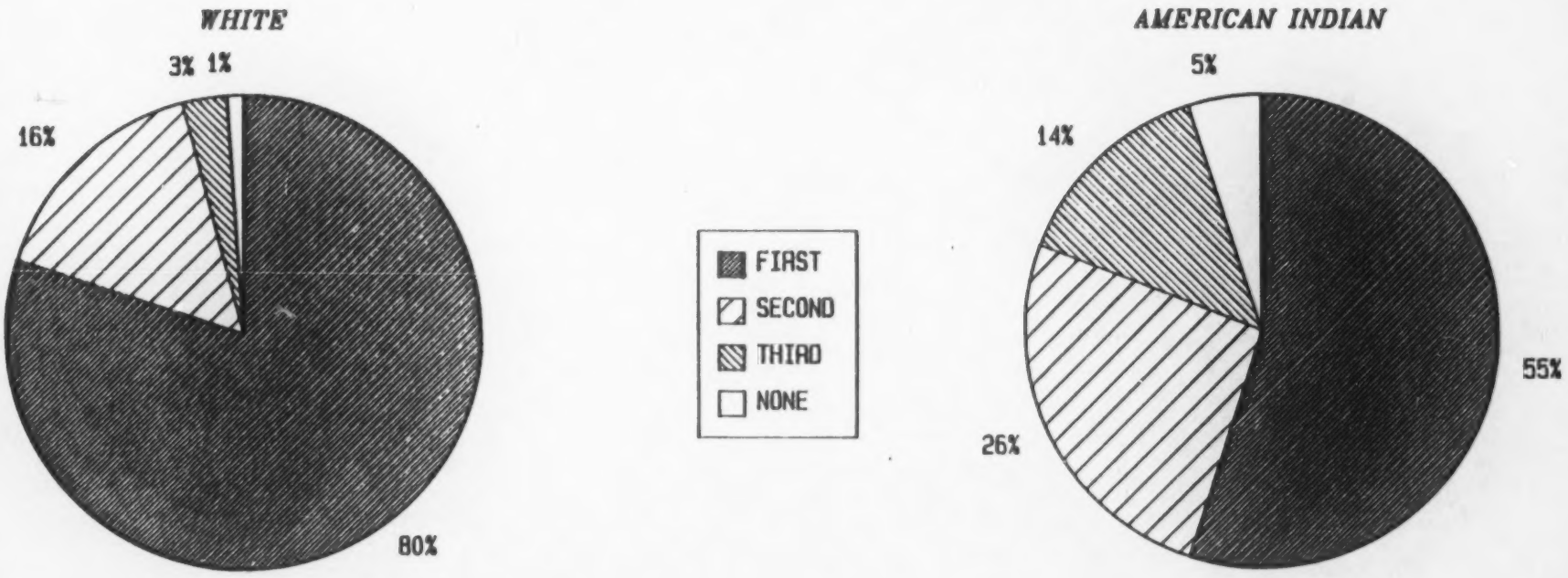
			MONTH PRENATAL CARE BEGAN										
		TOTAL*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	NOT STATED	NONE
TOTAL		10080	1173	4386	2903	1060	512	362	232	173	71	49	160
MOTHER'S RACE													
WHITE		9167	981	3959	2602	958	383	249	139	91	26	34	75
INDIAN		1669	176	407	258	174	142	109	92	89	44	15	83
OTHER		144	16	39	43	28	7	4	1	3	1	-	2
	MOTHER'S AGE												
	01-14	9	-	1	3	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
	15-19	1167	92	282	235	169	122	98	61	37	29	8	34
	20-24	3136	330	1137	832	319	179	106	87	64	18	18	54
	25-29	3044	431	1722	972	343	108	84	63	48	14	14	45
	30-34	2100	233	946	584	162	63	38	23	22	9	3	18
	35-39	631	79	270	163	53	22	14	8	9	-	6	7
	40-44	89	8	27	22	13	6	8	-	2	1	-	2
	45+	4	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOTHER'S RACE & AGE													
WHITE	01-14	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
	15-19	776	63	186	182	127	62	66	30	17	10	6	17
	20-24	2552	272	990	731	250	126	74	52	23	4	12	28
	25-29	3342	382	1560	890	291	78	61	33	26	6	9	16
	30-34	1862	203	870	536	136	45	27	10	11	5	3	8
	35-39	561	66	247	140	43	24	12	5	3	-	5	6
	40-44	77	5	25	21	11	6	5	-	-	1	-	1
	45+	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIAN	01-14	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	301	38	94	60	41	40	31	30	20	10	2	17
	20-24	535	52	146	80	58	47	32	36	31	14	6	25
	25-29	451	42	157	71	38	28	32	20	21	8	5	29
	30-34	213	20	68	34	24	18	11	4	10	4	1	10
	35-39	73	12	20	11	10	6	3	3	5	-	1	1
	40-44	12	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	1
	45+	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	01-14	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	10	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
	20-24	40	6	11	12	11	6	2	-	-	-	-	1
	25-29	61	7	16	11	14	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
	30-34	25	1	7	14	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	35-39	7	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	45+	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*For tabulation of prenatal care, those pregnancies that resulted in a live birth are counted. Multiple births have been considered as one pregnancy.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

FIGURE 1

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT SINGLE LIVE BIRTHS
BY TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN AND RACE, 1988



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

TABLE 7

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT SINGLE LIVE BIRTHS BY PRENATAL CARE VISITS, 1988

	TOTAL BIRTHS*	PRENATAL VISITS											
		NO VISITS		1-5 VISITS		6-10 VISITS		11-15 VISITS		16 OR MORE VISITS		NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SOUTH DAKOTA	10980	160	2	922	8	3855	35	5197	47	785	7	61	1

*For tabulation of prenatal care, those pregnancies that resulted in a live birth are counted. Multiple births have been considered as one pregnancy.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 8

PRENATAL CARE BY MOTHER'S RACE, MARITAL STATUS, EDUCATION AND TRIMESTER BEGAN FOR 1988 SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT BIRTHS

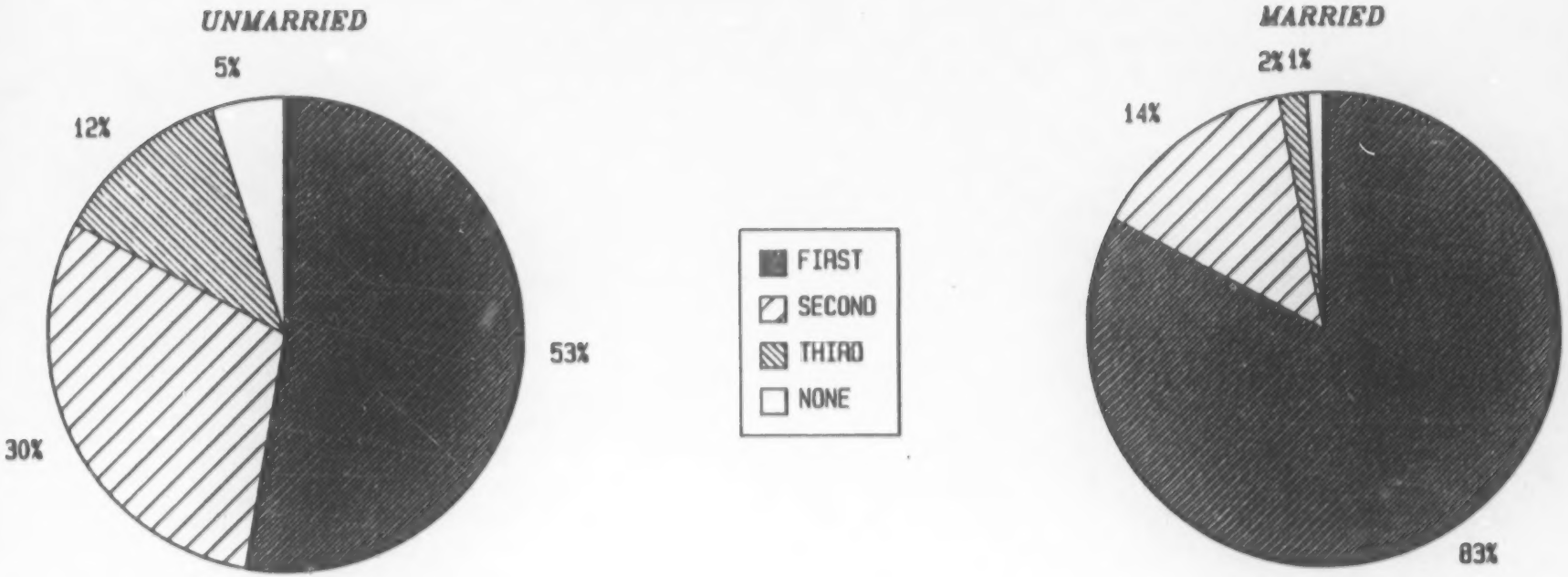
		TOTAL*	PRENATAL CARE									
		TOTAL*	FIRST TRIMESTER		SECOND TRIMESTER		THIRD TRIMESTER		NO PRENATAL CARE		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL		10085	8251	76	1034	10	478	4	103	2	40	0
MOTHER'S RACE	MOTHER'S MARITAL STATUS											
WHITE												
	MARRIED	7831	6649	84	1007	14	148	2	27	0	12	0
	UNMARRIED	1230	694	56	383	31	100	8	26	2	21	2
WHITE	MOTHER'S EDUCATION											
	8 YEARS OR LESS	230	80	28	96	41	46	19	4	2	-	-
	9-12 YEARS	4327	3233	75	872	20	184	4	63	1	15	0
	13-16 YEARS	4161	3530	87	471	11	43	1	15	0	9	0
	OVER 16 YEARS	414	304	83	38	9	2	0	1	0	1	0
	UNKNOWN	29	16	62	5	17	1	3	-	-	8	28
INDIAN	MOTHER'S MARITAL STATUS											
	MARRIED	880	613	70	115	20	44	7	17	3	3	1
	UNMARRIED	1076	508	47	380	35	181	17	44	4	13	1
INDIAN	MOTHER'S EDUCATION											
	8 YEARS OR LESS	106	47	44	31	29	19	18	7	7	2	2
	9-12 YEARS	1271	880	69	324	26	170	14	84	6	11	1
	13-16 YEARS	274	171	62	88	34	12	5	10	4	4	1
	OVER 16 YEARS	5	4	80	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
	UNKNOWN	13	5	46	4	31	1	8	2	15	-	-
OTHER	MOTHER'S MARITAL STATUS											
	MARRIED	130	89	70	35	27	3	2	1	1	-	-
	UNMARRIED	15	8	53	4	27	2	13	1	7	-	-
OTHER	MOTHER'S EDUCATION											
	8 YEARS OR LESS	9	8	89	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9-12 YEARS	72	47	65	19	26	5	7	1	1	-	-
	13-16 YEARS	60	37	64	19	32	-	-	1	2	-	-
	OVER 16 YEARS	5	4	80	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UNKNOWN	2	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*For tabulation of prenatal care, those pregnancies that resulted in a live birth are counted. Multiple births have been considered as one pregnancy.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

FIGURE 2

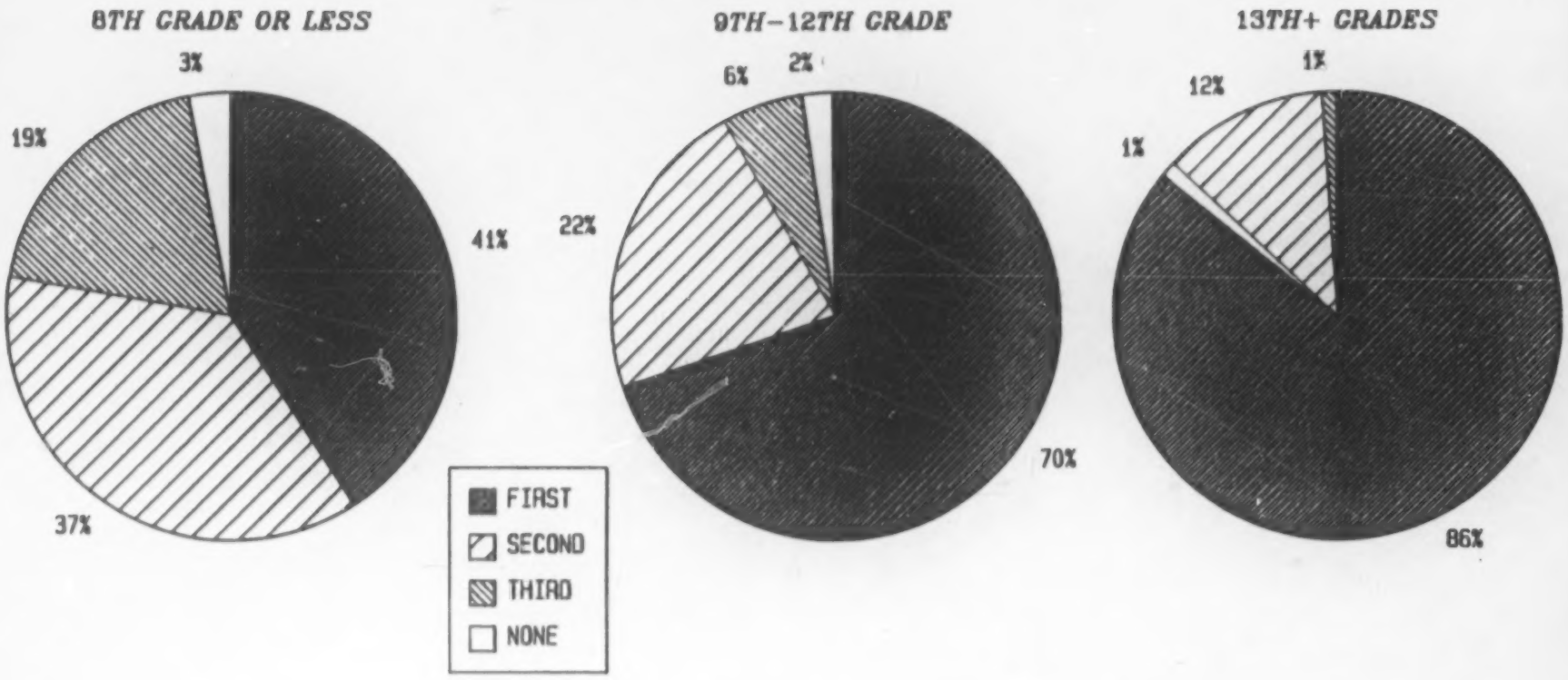
SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS
BY TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN AND MARITAL STATUS, 1988



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

FIGURE 3

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT BIRTHS
BY TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN AND MOTHER'S EDUCATION, 1988



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 9

SOUTH DAKOTA BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND BABY'S BIRTH WEIGHT, 1988

		BIRTH WEIGHT IN GRAMS				
	TOTAL	UNDER 2,500	2,500-3,499	3,500-4,499	4,500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,185	824	8,386	8,062	329	4
RESIDENCE COUNTY						
AURORA	26	-	19	24	-	-
BEADLE	362	11	127	117	7	-
BENNETT	62	4	29	27	-	-
BON HOMME	94	3	49	38	4	-
BROOKINGS	321	16	141	157	7	-
BROWN	661	35	319	298	9	-
BRULE	78	6	30	39	-	-
BUFFALO	84	-	26	25	-	-
BUTTE	121	6	69	46	-	-
CAMPBELL	26	-	11	13	-	-
CHARLES MIX	163	6	78	77	-	-
CLARK	62	3	24	29	-	-
CLAY	148	4	84	73	-	-
CODINGTON	321	16	151	149	6	-
CORSON	103	7	45	48	3	-
CUSTER	83	7	36	40	-	-
DAVISON	288	11	121	152	8	-
DAY	108	6	57	44	-	-
DEUEL	72	6	30	34	-	-
DEWEY	150	11	68	66	6	-
DOUGLAS	66	-	30	32	4	-
EDMUNDS	61	-	25	33	-	-
FALL RIVER	87	6	30	37	6	-
FAULK	30	-	17	10	3	-
GRANT	130	10	66	54	-	-
GREGORY	73	-	41	28	3	-
HAAKON	30	3	13	14	-	-
HAMLIN	64	3	28	30	3	-
HAND	50	-	23	25	-	-
HANSON	30	-	14	16	-	-
HARDING	36	-	17	19	-	-
HUGHES	339	12	163	166	8	-
HUTCHINSON	90	-	40	47	-	-
HYDE	27	-	11	14	-	-
JACKSON	50	-	23	23	-	-
JERAULD	26	-	17	7	-	-
JONES	30	-	16	14	-	-
KINGSBURY	76	4	38	31	-	-
LAKE	107	-	46	58	-	-
LAWRENCE	275	21	126	124	6	-
LINCOLN	136	6	61	62	7	-
LYMAN	68	-	32	33	3	-
MCCOOK	80	4	40	36	-	-
MCPHERSON	32	-	18	13	-	-
MARSHALL	64	-	27	37	-	-
MEADE	331	19	174	136	3	-
MELLETTE	40	4	20	16	-	-
MINER	48	-	19	26	-	-
MINNEHAHA	1969	83	1,018	807	34	-
MOODY	103	-	48	53	-	-
PENNINGTON	1700	80	866	744	30	-
PERKINS	28	-	13	13	-	-
POTTER	46	-	25	20	-	-
ROBERTS	170	7	74	82	7	-
SANBORN	48	-	22	19	4	-
SHANNON	408	11	201	195	6	-
SPINK	112	4	56	49	3	-
STANLEY	37	-	17	17	-	-
SULLY	32	-	10	11	-	-
TODD	244	16	111	113	6	-
TRIPP	100	4	46	47	-	-
TURNER	86	6	46	32	3	-
UNION	149	6	67	74	-	-
WALWORTH	76	6	33	36	-	-
YANKTON	203	14	103	130	7	-
ZIEBACH	66	4	34	25	3	-

NOTE: Failure to add is due to the omission of small numbers.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 10

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT BIRTHS WITH REPORTED CONGENITAL ANOMALIES, BY RACE AND SEX, 1988

		MOTHER'S RACE				
		WHITE		INDIAN		OTHER
		BABY'S SEX		BABY'S SEX		BABY'S SEX
	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	MALE
TOTAL CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	164	65	71	8	19	1
740-ANENCEPHALUS	3	1	2	-	-	-
741-SPINA BIFIDA	4	2	1	-	1	-
742-OTHER ANOMALIES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM	6	4	1	-	1	-
743-CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE EYE	4	1	2	-	1	-
744-ANOMALIES OF EAR, FACE & NECK	6	5	1	-	-	-
745-BULBUS CORDIS, CARDIAC SEPTAL DEFECT	4	-	4	-	-	-
746-OTHER CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF HEART	5	2	3	-	-	-
747-OTHER ANOMALIES - CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	4	3	1	-	-	-
748-ANOMALIES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	4	3	1	-	-	-
749-CLEFT PALATE AND CLEFT LIP	13	5	5	1	2	-
750-ANOMALIES OF UPPER ALIMENTARY TRACT	2	1	1	-	-	-
752-ANOMALIES OF GENITAL ORGANS	22	2	16	1	3	-
753-ANOMALIES OF URINARY SYSTEM	8	2	5	-	1	-
754-CERTAIN MUSCULOSKELETAL DEFORMITIES	23	11	9	2	1	-
755-OTHER CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF LIMBS	13	8	4	-	1	-
756-OTHER MUSCULOSKELETAL ANOMALIES	10	2	6	2	-	-
757-ANOMALIES OF THE INTEGUMENT	18	6	7	2	2	1
758-CHROMOSOMAL ANOMALIES	4	2	2	-	-	-
759-OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED ANOMALIES	11	5	1	-	5	-

NOTE: Number preceding the anomaly is the I.C.D. 9 code number.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 11

SOUTH DAKOTA BIRTHS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND OCCURENCE BY RACE, 1988

RESIDENT	BIRTHS BY RESIDENCE COUNTY				BIRTHS BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE			
	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,185	9,343	1,696	146	11,353	9,476	1,631	146
AURORA	36	36	.	.	.	.	.	.
BEADLE	382	366	6	1	332	326	4	2
BENNETT	32	23	39	.	6	6	3	.
BON HOMME	94	91	2	1	64	63	.	1
BROOKINGS	321	313	2	7	283	286	.	7
BROWN	801	478	22	1	720	696	23	1
BRULE	76	70	6	.	113	47	66	.
BUFFALO	54	10	44	.	.	.	.	.
BUTTE	131	130	1	.	76	76	.	.
CAMPBELL	35	35	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHARLES MIX	183	100	83	.	82	66	7	.
CLARK	90	89	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLAY	142	136	6	.	48	46	2	.
CODINGTON	331	318	12	1	666	616	30	1
CORSON	103	24	88	.	.	.	.	.
CUSTER	62	62	1	.	31	31	.	.
DAVISON	262	253	8	1	437	427	9	1
DAY	106	86	20	.	30	28	2	.
DEUEL	72	72	.	.	4	4	.	.
DEWEY	150	36	114	.	116	4	111	.
DOUGLAS	66	65	.	.	21	21	.	.
EDMUNDS	61	61	.	.	41	41	.	.
FALL RIVER	87	78	9	.	86	80	6	.
FAULK	30	30	.	.	17	17	.	.
GRANT	136	135	.	1	86	85	.	1
GREGORY	73	59	14	.	72	65	7	.
HAAKON	30	29	1	.	16	16	.	.
HAMLIN	64	64	.	.	14	14	.	.
HAND	60	60	.	.	30	30	.	.
HANSON	30	30	.	.	1	1	.	.
HARDING	30	26	2	.	.	.	.	.
HUGHES	229	191	37	1	265	222	62	1
HUTCHINSON	90	90	.	.	81	80	1	.
HYDE	27	27	.	.	.	.	.	.
JACKSON	60	24	36	.	3	.	3	.
JERAULD	26	26	.	.	16	15	1	.
JONES	30	29	1	.	.	.	.	.
KINGSBURY	75	75	.	.	33	33	.	.
LAKE	107	105	2	.	92	92	.	.
LAWRENCE	275	264	10	1	311	304	7	.
LINCOLN	186	184	1	1	48	48	.	.
LYMAN	66	33	33	.	.	.	.	.
MCCOOK	82	80	1	1	.	.	.	.
MCPHERSON	32	32	.	.	22	22	.	.
MARSHALL	66	62	2	.	20	19	1	.
MEADE	331	315	12	7	682	649	11	66
MELLETTE	50	16	34	.	.	.	.	.
MINER	48	48	.	.	.	.	.	.
MINNEHAHA	3,000	2,917	61	31	2,827	2,726	66	35
MOODY	103	90	13	.	37	26	11	.
PENNINGTON	1,700	1,410	213	86	1,686	1,397	274	35
PERKINS	38	38	.	.	.	.	.	.
POTTER	86	85	1	.	51	48	3	.
ROBERTS	170	82	88	.	135	40	95	.
SANBORN	48	48	.	.	.	.	.	.
SHANNON	406	9	396	.	432	13	419	.
SPINK	113	111	.	1	14	14	.	.
STANLEY	37	31	6	.	1	1	.	.
SULLY	22	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
TODD	244	20	224	.	168	8	160	.
TRIPP	100	83	25	1	161	95	65	1
TURNER	85	85	.	.	34	34	.	.
UNION	149	148	.	1	1	1	.	.
WALWORTH	76	52	24	.	105	81	24	.
YANKTON	303	291	10	2	829	657	170	2
ZIEBACH	66	10	46	.	1	1	.	.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 12

SOUTH DAKOTA BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S STATE OF RESIDENCE AND SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT BIRTHS BY STATE OF OCCURRENCE, 1988

	BIRTHS IN SOUTH DAKOTA BY MOTHER'S RESIDENT STATE				SD RESIDENT BIRTHS BY STATE OF OCCURRENCE			
	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER
TOTAL	11,353	9,478	1,631	144	11,185	9,343	1,696	146
ARIZONA	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
ARKANSAS	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
CALIFORNIA	3	2	1	.	4	3	.	1
COLORADO	3	2	1	.	15	14	1	.
IDAHO	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
ILLINOIS	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.
IOWA	121	119	1	1	118	117	.	1
MARYLAND	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
MICHIGAN	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
MINNESOTA	127	122	4	1	126	123	3	.
MISSISSIPPI	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
MISSOURI	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
MONTANA	29	28	1	.	1	.	1	.
NEBRASKA	233	206	28	.	81	61	20	.
NEW MEXICO	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
NEW YORK	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH DAKOTA	43	38	5	.	180	106	74	.
OHIO	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
OKLAHOMA	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1
OREGON	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
SOUTH DAKOTA	10,635	8,906	1,586	143	10,635	8,906	1,586	143
TENNESSEE	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
TEXAS	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
UTAH	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
WASHINGTON	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
WISCONSIN	1	.	1	.	2	2	.	.
WYOMING	49	47	2	.	8	7	1	.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 13

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT PREGNANCIES
BY SINGLE YEARS 13-24, AGE GROUPS 24-29, 30-34,
35-39, AND 40-45, 1988

AGE OF WOMAN	PREG	SINGLE LIVE BIRTHS	FETAL DEATHS	INDUCED ABORTIONS
TOTALS	11827	10980	67	780
13	1	1	-	-
14	12	8	-	4
15	61	45	-	16
16	162	134	-	28
17	269	218	2	49
18	407	349	2	56
19	482	421	2	59
20	577	498	2	77
21	600	536	1	63
22	674	627	2	45
23	712	673	1	38
24	844	802	3	39
25-29	4030	3844	20	166
30-34	2205	2100	24	81
35-39	682	631	7	44
40-45	109	93	1	15

Note: Induced abortion includes those South Dakota residents that obtained an induced abortion in South Dakota.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

Infant and Fetal Deaths

SOUTH DAKOTA INFANT AND FETAL DEATHS AN OVERVIEW: 1988	
Infant Deaths	112
Infant Death Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	10.0
Neonatal Deaths	62
Neonatal Death Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	5.5
Postneonatal Deaths	50
Postneonatal Death Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	4.5
Maternal Deaths	1
Fetal Deaths	67
Fetal Death Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	6.0

Infant Deaths

During 1988, there were 112 South Dakota resident infant deaths for a rate of 10.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This is about a 2 percent decrease in the number of deaths from 1987; however, the 1988 infant mortality rate amounted to a 1 percent increase over the 1987 infant mortality rate of 9.9. The provisional national infant mortality rate for 1988 was 9.9.

Figure 5 illustrates the 1979-1988 South Dakota resident infant death rates by race. The 1988 white resident infant death rate was 9.3 with 87 deaths. The 1988 American Indian resident infant death rate of 14.7 was the result of 25 deaths.

The 1990 objective for the Nation is to have less than 9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, and less than 12 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in any county, racial or ethnic group. The South Dakota infant death rate of 10.0 during 1988 is above the objective, and the Indian infant mortality rate of 14.7 is above the objective for a racial group.

Neonatal Deaths

In 1988, 62 (55.4 percent) of all resident infant deaths occurred in the neonatal period (within the first 27 days of life). Figure 6 provides information on resident neonatal deaths per 1,000 births by race. During 1988, South Dakota had a white resident neonatal death rate of 6.0 (56 deaths) and an American Indian resident neonatal death rate of 3.5 (6 deaths).

Figure 7 illustrates 1988 neonatal resident deaths by birth weight. The distribution illustrates the direct relationship between low birth weight and neonatal deaths. A total of 47 resident neonatal deaths were to low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) infants or 75.8 percent of the 62 resident neonatal deaths.

During 1988, 64.4 percent of all white resident infant deaths and 24.0 percent of all American Indian resident infant deaths occurred during the neonatal period.

The 1990 neonatal death rate objective is to have less than 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. South Dakota met this objective in 1985, with a rate of 5.3, the 1986 rate rose to 7.4 percent, in 1987 the rate was 5.1 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. The 1988 rate was 5.5 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, meeting this objective.

Postneonatal Deaths

The rate for resident postneonatal deaths (deaths occurring from 28 days to 1 year) fluctuates from year to year for both races as depicted in Figure 8.

In 1988, 31 (35.6 percent) of the white resident infant deaths were postneonatal, for a rate of 3.3 per 1,000 live births. Postneonatal deaths accounted for 19 (76 percent) of all American Indian resident infant deaths, a rate of 11.2. While the rate for white infant deaths remains the same as 1987 the rate for the American Indian shows a decrease over the 1987 rate.

Figure 9 displays 1988 resident postneonatal deaths by birth weight. A total of 12 were low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) or 24 percent of the 50 resident postneonatal deaths.

Table 14 identifies resident infant deaths by county. Three counties (Minnehaha, Pennington, and Shannon) accounted for 58.2 percent of the total resident infant deaths.

Leading Causes of Infant Deaths

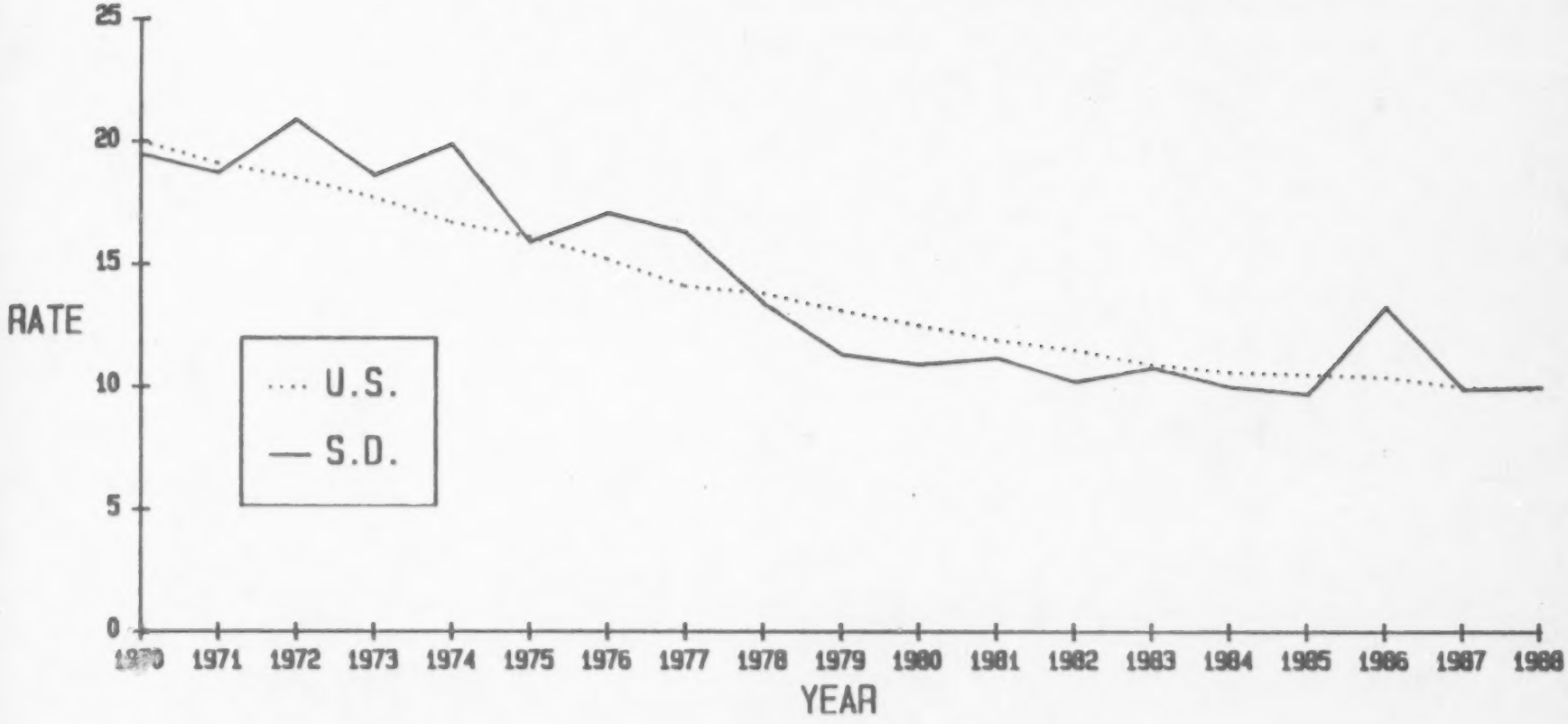
The vast majority of resident infant deaths during 1988 were attributable to three major causes: other conditions in perinatal period, congenital anomalies and sudden infant death syndrome with 25, 22 and 22 deaths respectively (see Table 16). These three causes involved 69 infants or 61.6 percent of South Dakota resident infant deaths.

Fetal Deaths

In 1988, 67 fetal deaths were reported for a rate of 6.0 per 1,000 live births. The risk of fetal death was highest in cases involving women in the age cohorts 30-34, 35-39 and 40-45 with fetal death rates per 1,000 live births of 11.1, 10.8 and 10.8 respectively.

FIGURE 4

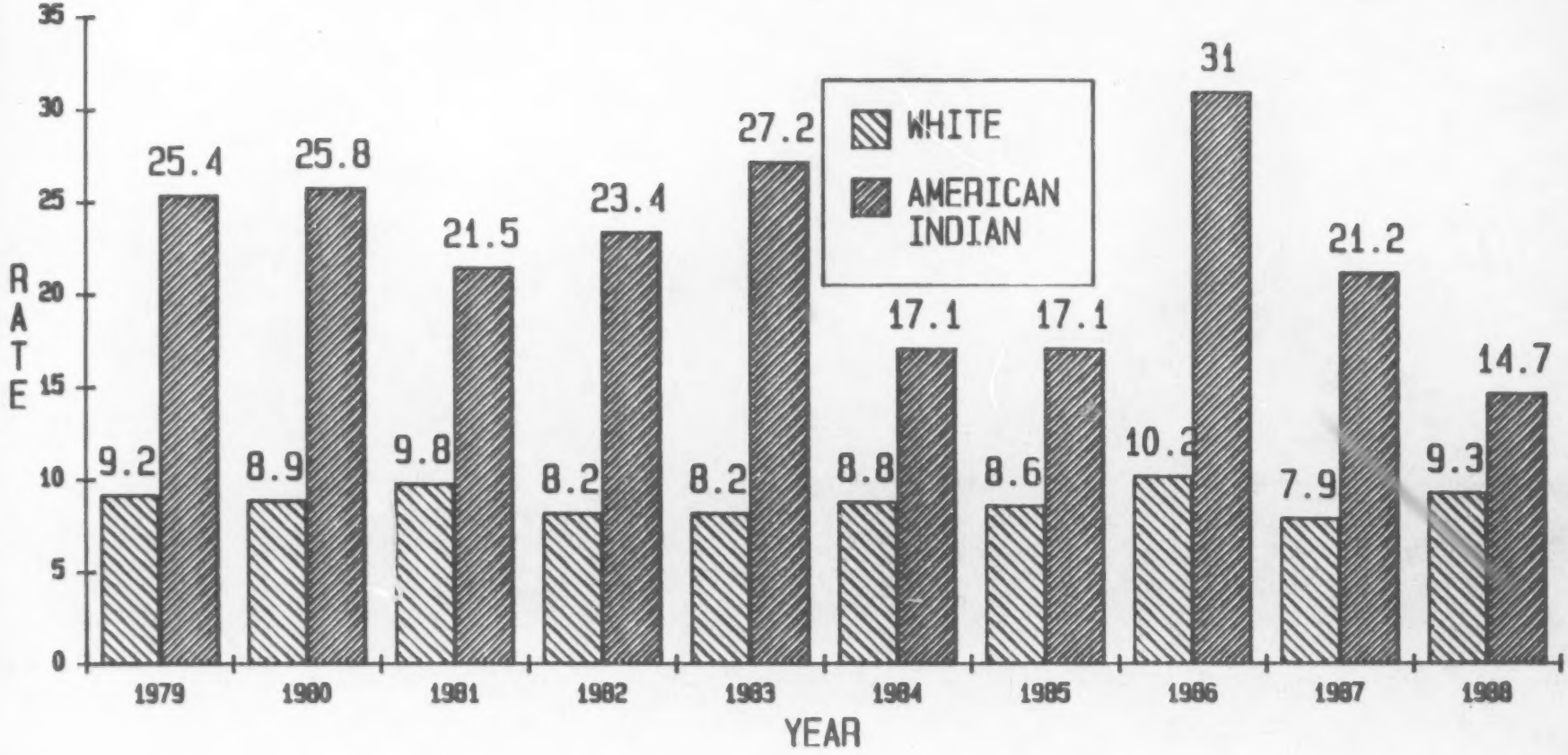
INFANT DEATH RATES, U.S. AND S.D., 1970-1988
(RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

FIGURE 5

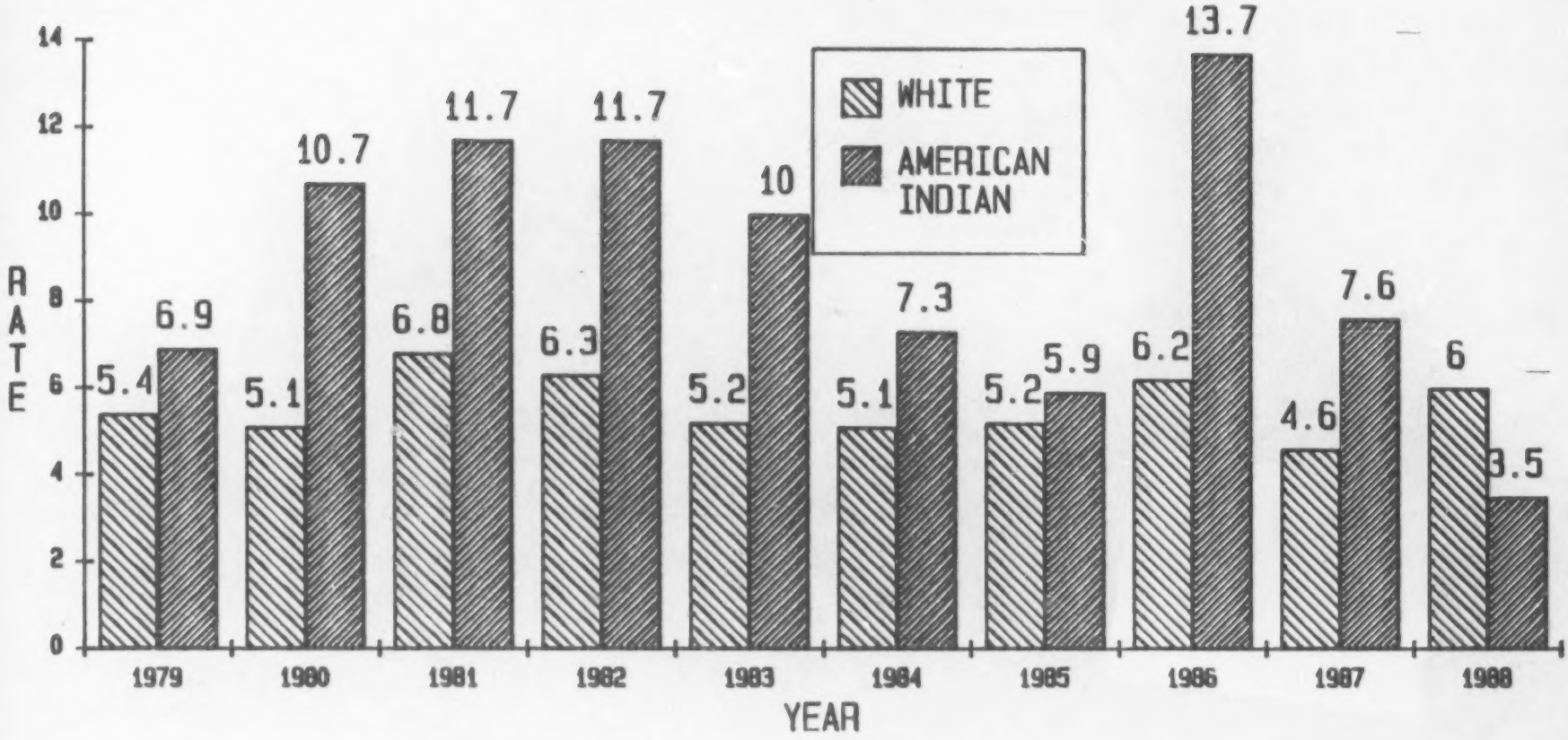
SOUTH DAKOTA INFANT DEATH RATES BY RACE, 1979-1988



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

FIGURE 6

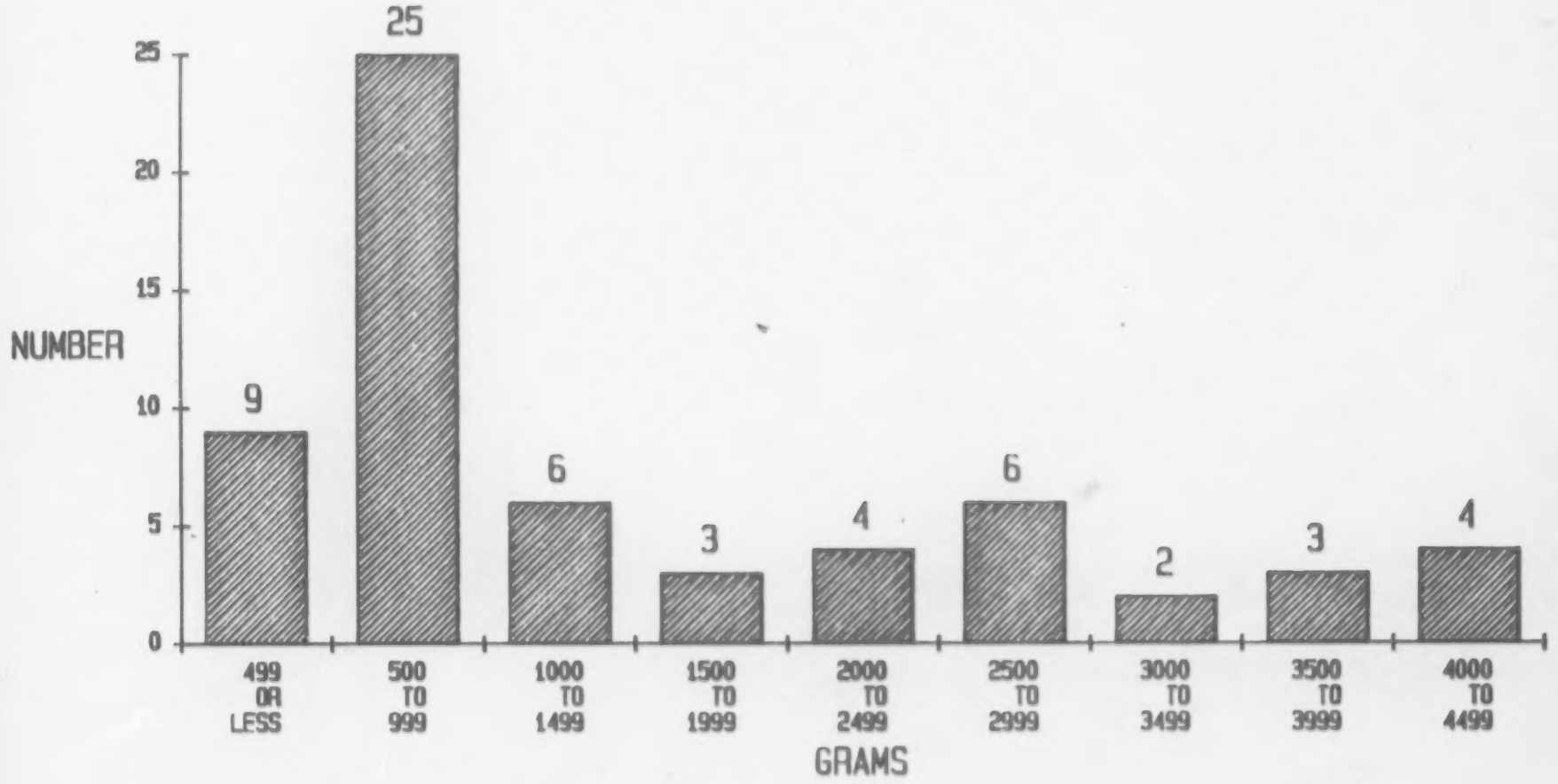
SOUTH DAKOTA NEONATAL DEATH RATES, BY RACE, 1979-1988
(RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

FIGURE 7

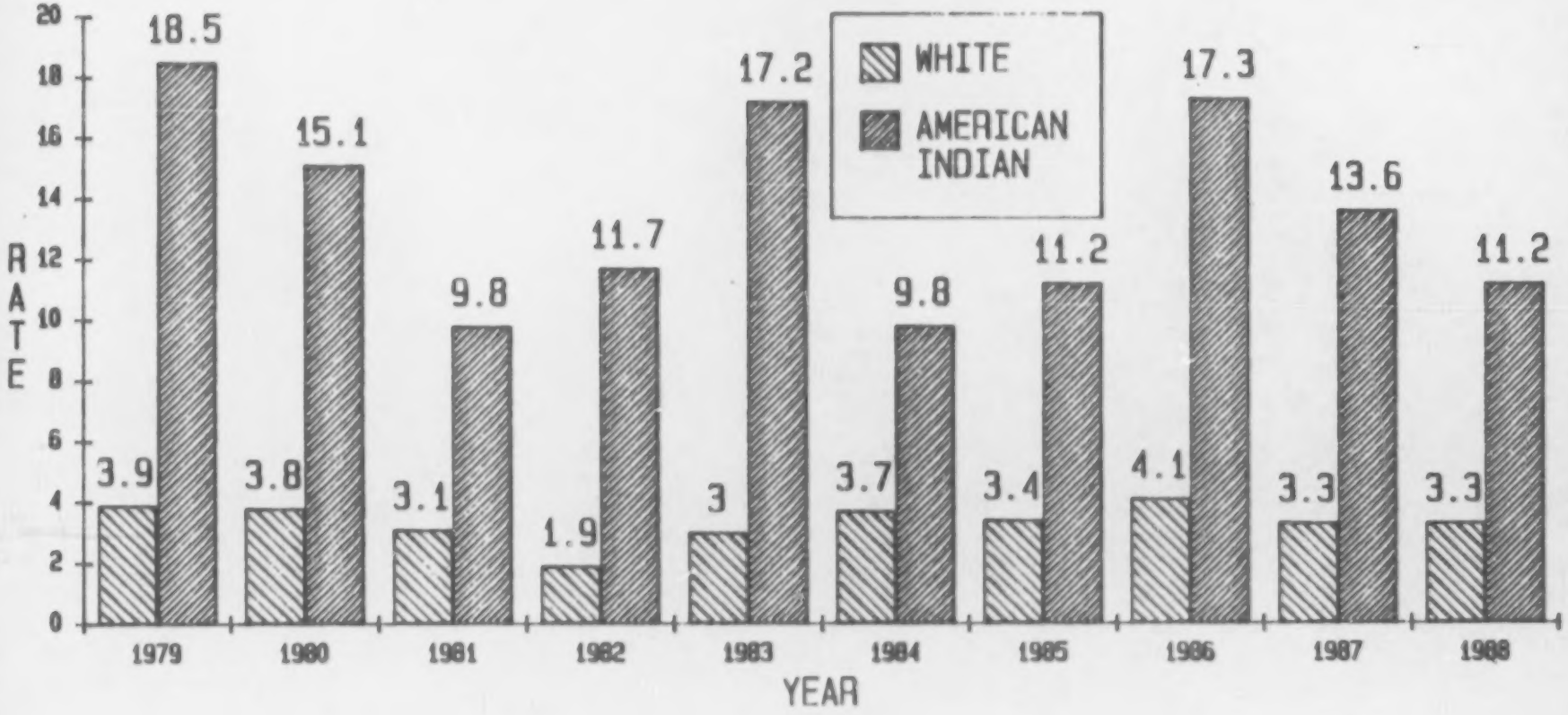
SOUTH DAKOTA NEONATAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT, 1988



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

FIGURE 8

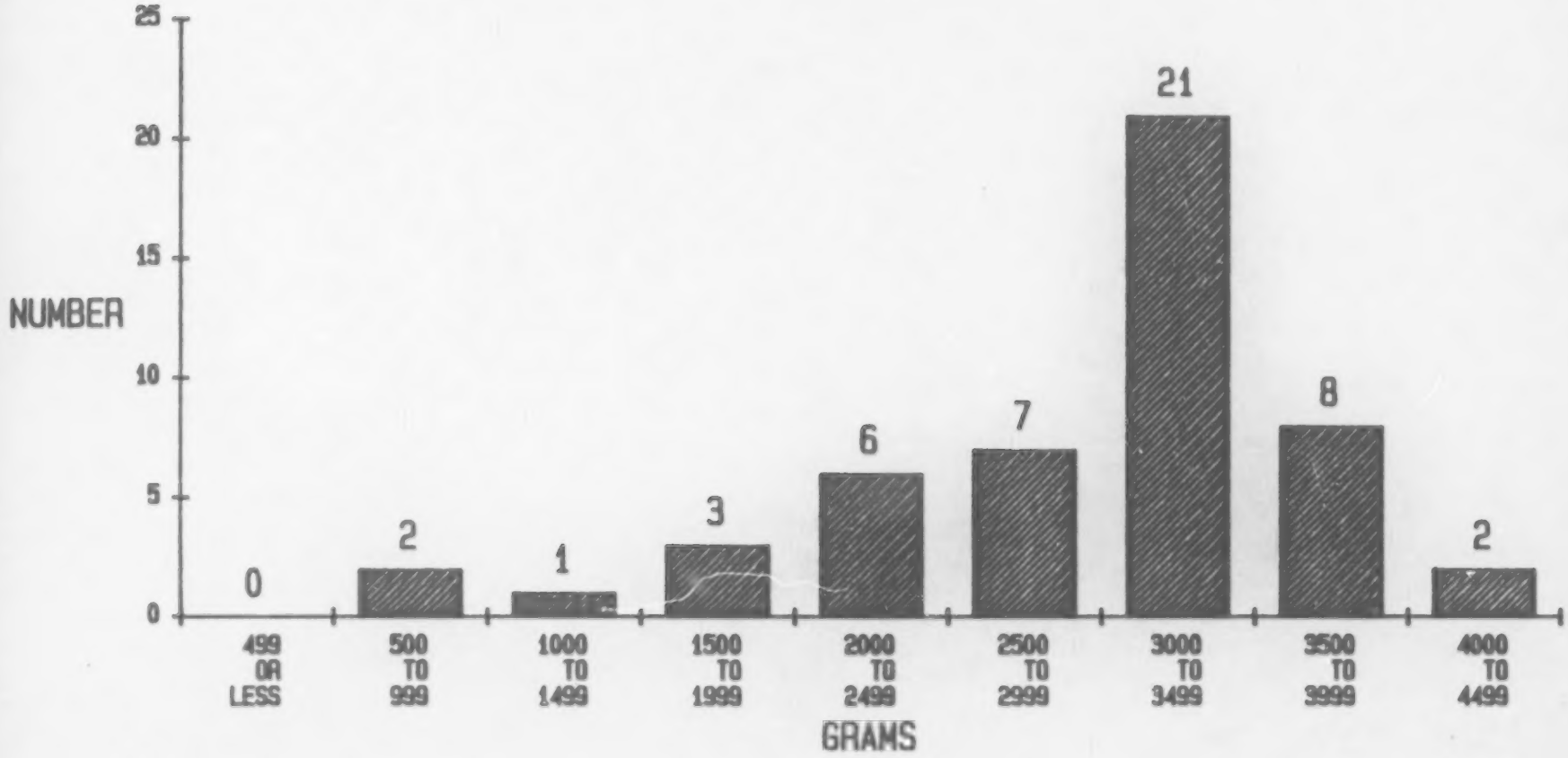
SOUTH DAKOTA POSTNEONATAL DEATH RATES BY RACE, 1979-1988
(RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

FIGURE 9

SOUTH DAKOTA POSTNEONATAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT, 1988



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

TABLE 14

SOUTH DAKOTA INFANT DEATHS BY MOTHER'S COUNTY RESIDENCE AND RACE, 1988

	INFANT DEATHS		
		RACE	
	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN
SOUTH DAKOTA	112	87	25
BROOKINGS	2	2	-
BROWN	1	1	-
BRULE	1	1	-
BUFFALO	3	1	2
CODINGTON	2	2	-
DAVISON	1	-	1
DAY	1	1	-
DEWEY	3	1	2
FALL RIVER	3	3	-
GRANT	5	5	-
GREGORY	1	-	1
HAMLIN	2	2	-
HUGHES	3	2	1
JONES	1	1	-
LAKE	2	2	-
LAWRENCE	4	4	-
LYMAN	1	-	1
MARSHALL	1	1	-
MEADE	5	5	-
MINNEHAHA	20	20	-
MOODY	1	-	1
PENNINGTON	24	23	1
SHANNON	8	-	8
STANLEY	2	2	-
TODD	5	-	5
TURNER	1	1	-
UNION	2	2	-
WALWORTH	2	1	1
YANKTON	3	3	-
ZIEBACH	2	1	1

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 15

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT INFANT DEATHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND RACE, 1988

	TOTAL	BIRTH WEIGHT IN GRAMS								
		499 OR LESS	500-999	1,000-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,499	3,500-3,999	4,000-4,499
TOTAL	112	9	27	7	6	10	13	23	11	6
INFANT AGE GROUP										
NEONATAL	62	9	25	6	3	4	6	2	3	4
WHITE	56	8	22	4	3	4	5	2	3	4
INDIAN	6	1	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
POSTNEONATAL	50	-	2	1	3	6	7	21	8	2
WHITE	31	-	2	1	3	4	5	12	3	1
INDIAN	19	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	5	1

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 16

RESIDENT INFANT DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE, 1988

	TOTAL	RACE								
		WHITE				INDIAN				
		UNDER 1 DAY	1 THRU 6 DAYS	7 THRU 27 DAYS	POST NEONATAL	UNDER 1 DAY	1 THRU 6 DAYS	7 THRU 27 DAYS	POST NEONATAL
TOTAL	112	29	18	9	31	3	2	1	19
CAUSES OF DEATH									
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA.(480-487)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES..(740-759)	22	10	5	4	2	-	-	-	1
OTHER CONDITIONS IN PERINATAL PERIOD.....(760-764, 766, 770-779)	25	11	5	4	2	2	1	-	-
SHORT GESTATION & LOW BIRTH WEIGHT.....(765)	7	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
BIRTH TRAUMA.....(767)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTRAUTERINE HYPOXIA & BIRTH ASPHYXIA.....(768)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME.....(769)	12	2	5	1	3	-	1	-	-
SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME .....(798)	22	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	7
EXTERNAL CAUSES.....(800-999)	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER CAUSES	16	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	8

NOTE: Numbers following cause of death are I.C.D. 9 codes.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 17

SOUTH DAKOTA FETAL DEATHS BY MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND RACE AND FETAL DEATHS BY STATE RESIDENT MOTHER'S AGE, 1988

	RACE OF MOTHER			
	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER
SOUTH DAKOTA	67	55	11	1
MOTHER'S RESIDENT COUNTY				
BEADLE	1	-	-	-
BENNETT	1	-	1	1
BROOKINGS	2	2	-	-
BROWN	3	3	-	-
BRULE	1	1	-	-
CHARLES MIX	1	1	-	-
CLARK	1	1	-	-
CLAY	1	1	-	-
CODINGTON	2	2	-	-
CUSTER	1	1	-	-
DAVISON	4	3	1	1
DEWEY	1	-	1	1
DOUGLAS	1	1	-	-
EDMUNDS	1	1	-	-
HAMLIN	1	1	-	-
HUGHES	1	-	1	1
LAWRENCE	1	1	-	-
LINCOLN	2	2	-	-
MEADE	3	3	-	-
MINNEHAHA	12	12	-	-
PENNINGTON	9	9	-	-
PERKINS	1	1	-	-
ROBERTS	5	5	-	-
SHANNON	6	-	6	6
SPINK	1	1	-	-
TODD	1	-	1	1
TRIPP	1	1	-	-
UNION	1	1	-	-
YANKTON	1	1	-	-

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

Mortality

SOUTH DAKOTA MORTALITY AN OVERVIEW: 1988	
Total Resident Deaths	6,567
Crude Death Rate Per 1,000 Population, S.D.	9.2
Provisional Crude Death Rate Per 1,000 Population, U.S.	8.8
Deaths Caused by Heart Diseases, S.D.	2,579
Heart Disease Death Rate, S.D. (Per 100,000 Population)	361.7
Provisional Heart Disease Death Rate, U.S. (Per 100,000 Population)	312.2
Deaths Caused by Cancer, S.D.	1,361
Cancer Death Rate, S.D. (Per 100,000 Population)	190.9
Provisional Cancer Death Rate, U.S. (Per 100,000 Population)	198.6
Motor Vehicle Deaths, S.D.	149

There were 6,567 South Dakota resident deaths during 1988, compared to 6,658 in 1987, a 1.4 percent decrease. The highest resident death rate recorded in South Dakota was 10.4 per 1,000 population which occurred in 1972 with 7,038 resident deaths. The South Dakota resident death rate has remained fairly constant, around 9.4 to 9.7, while the U.S. death rate shows a decline to 8.8 in 1988 from 9.5 in 1960.

Deaths by county of residence, and occurrence by race are provided in Table 18. Of the 6,567 South Dakota resident deaths, 6,157 were white, 401 were American Indian and 9 were other races. There were 6,614 deaths that occurred in South Dakota during 1988. An occurrence death differs from a resident death as the former refers to the place (state/county) of death and the latter refers to the residence of the deceased at the time of death.

Deaths by state of occurrence and residence are provided in Table 19. Of the 6,567 resident deaths, 6,129 or 93.3 percent occurred in South Dakota, and 438 or 6.7 percent occurred outside of state boundaries. In addition, 485 deaths of non-residents occurred within state boundaries, accounting for 7.3 percent of occurrence deaths in 1988.

Leading Causes of Death

Figures 10 and 11 display the ten leading causes of resident deaths for whites and American Indians, respectively. Table 20 ranks leading causes of death for all races. In addition, Table 20 ranks leading causes of death according to race. The National and State leading causes of death are in the same rank order for only the first three causes (diseases of heart, cancer, and cerebrovascular diseases). The next six leading causes of death are the same, but are not in the same rank order. Heart disease and cancer accounted for 61.3 percent of white resident deaths, in comparison 40.4 percent of American Indian resident deaths resulted from those two causes.

The leading causes of death are differentiated not only by race, but also by age. Chronic conditions such as heart disease and cancer are more prevalent in the older age cohorts while accidents are more prominent in the younger age cohorts. Table 21 provides more detailed information on cause of death by race, age cohort and sex.

Ages 1-4
Accidents were the leading cause of death for those residents age 1-4. Twelve of the resident deaths in this age cohort or 48.0 percent were due to accidents. In addition, 3 deaths in this age cohort were due to congenital anomalies.

Age 5-14
Accidents were also the leading cause of resident deaths for those ages 5-14. Seventeen deaths or 73.9 percent of resident deaths in this age cohort were caused by accidents. Cancer was the second leading cause of death in this age cohort accounting for 13.0 percent of the resident deaths of this age cohort.

Age 15-24
Resident deaths attributable to accidents totaled 57 deaths or 54.3 percent of those resident deaths age 15-24. An additional 21 deaths were a result of suicide, accounting for 20 percent of all resident deaths of this age cohort.

Age 25-34
Accidents remained as the leading cause of death for residents ages 25-34. Fifty-three deaths or 42.4 percent of the deaths were caused by accidents. Cancer accounted for 18 deaths or 14.4 percent of the resident deaths in this age cohort.

Age 35-44
The majority of resident deaths in the 35-44 age cohort were the result of accidents, cancer and diseases of the heart. These three causes accounted for 35, 32, and 28 deaths respectively or 63.8 percent of resident deaths for those 35-44 years of age.

Age 45-64
Heart disease and cancer accounted for 69.1 percent of the resident deaths for the 45-64 and 62.8 percent of the resident deaths for those 65 and older.

In summary, external causes of death were predominant killers for residents 1-44 years of age. Chronic conditions were the leading cause of death for residents 45 years of age and older.

Leading Causes of Death By Age, 1988

Age	Leading Cause	Number	Percent Total
1-4	Accidents	12	48.0
5-14	Accidents	17	73.9
15-24	Accidents	57	54.3
25-34	Accidents	53	42.4
35-44	Accidents	35	23.5
45-64	Heart Diseases	323	35.2
65+	Heart Diseases	2,214	43.3

Specific Causes

Heart Disease

During 1988, 2,579 or 39.3 percent of the South Dakota resident deaths resulted from diseases of the heart. This represents a 2.0 percent increase from the 2,529 resident deaths attributable to this cause in 1987. The number of heart disease deaths is 89.5 percent higher than the second leading cause of resident deaths, malignant neoplasms.

Cancer

Of the 6,567 resident deaths in 1988, 1,361 or 20.7 percent died from cancer (see Table 20). The cancer death rate of 190.9 per 100,000 population was 2.1 percent lower than the 1987 rate of 195.0 per 100,000. Residents of McPherson County had the highest cancer death rate in South Dakota, 494 per 100,000 population. Buffalo and Mellette Counties did not have any cancer deaths in 1988, Ziebach County was the next lowest with 40 per 100,000. Malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs and peritoneum caused the most cancer deaths, 360, of which malignant neoplasms of the colon specifically caused 153 deaths. Malignant neoplasms of the respiratory and intrathoracic organs caused 326 deaths, of which malignant neoplasms of the lung caused 321 deaths.

Accidental and Violent Deaths Occurring in S.D.

There were 408 accidental and violent deaths resulting from injuries that occurred in South Dakota during 1988. This represents a 5.1 percent decrease over 1987 figures.

Motor Vehicle Accidents

The leading cause of accidental and violent deaths was motor vehicle traffic accidents. During 1988, 149 deaths occurred from traffic accidents in South Dakota, a 11.2 percent increase over 1987 figures. According to the 1988 Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident Summary, 50 percent of the fatal traffic accidents in South Dakota were alcohol-involved (at least one driver, pedestrian, or bicycle driver involved had been drinking in the opinion of the investigating officer).

Suicide

Suicides accounted for 81 resident deaths during 1988, this is a 21.4 percent decrease in the number of deaths that resulted from suicide in 1987. Also, suicides accounted for 80 or 19.6 percent of the accidental and violent deaths resulting from injuries that occurred in South Dakota (see Figure 12).

Males committed 91.4 percent of all resident suicides (see Table 21). In addition, whites accounted for 72.8 percent of all resident suicides in 1988.

Of the 81 resident suicide deaths in 1988, 31 were in the 15-24 age cohort, 15 in the 25-34 age cohort, 10 in the 35-44 age cohort, 17 in the 45-64 age cohort, and 18 in the 65+ age cohort.

The statewide reduction in resident suicides was also reflected in all the age cohorts shown in Table 21 which contained suicide deaths in 1987.

Farm Related Deaths

In 1988 there were 28 deaths resulting from injuries that occurred on South Dakota farms. Of the 28 deaths, all were South Dakota residents.

In 1988, there were 10 resident deaths from farm related work injuries occurring on South Dakota farms. There was a total of 11 deaths in South Dakota from work related injuries occurring on farms. This compares to 11 resident deaths from farm related work injuries occurring on South Dakota farms and 16 deaths from work related injuries occurring on South Dakota farms in 1987.

TABLE 18

SOUTH DAKOTA DEATHS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND OCCURRENCE BY RACE, 1988

	DEATHS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE				DEATHS BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE			
	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER
SOUTH DAKOTA	6,497	6,167	401	9	6,614	6,229	374	11
AURORA	39	39	.	.	39	39	.	.
BEADLE	197	197	.	.	198	198	.	.
BENNETT	41	25	16	.	39	19	19	.
BIG HORN	106	105	1	.	85	85	.	.
BROOKINGS	161	161	.	.	144	144	.	.
BROWN	336	333	3	.	372	369	3	.
BRULE	48	48	.	.	68	61	7	.
BUFFALO	10	7	12	.	9	3	6	.
BUTTE	84	84	.	.	73	73	.	.
CAMPBELL	13	13	.	.	4	4	.	.
CHARLES MIX	88	69	16	.	84	73	11	.
CLARK	47	47	.	.	21	21	.	.
CLAY	88	81	1	.	67	66	1	.
CODINGTON	213	212	.	.	220	217	3	.
CORSON	42	25	17	.	15	6	9	.
CUSTER	70	69	1	.	69	69	.	.
DAVISON	102	101	1	.	230	225	3	.
DAY	88	86	0	.	92	88	4	.
DEUEL	80	80	.	.	36	36	.	.
DEWEY	40	22	36	1	35	6	19	.
DOUGLAS	42	42	.	.	24	24	.	.
EDMUNDS	50	47	.	3	51	49	.	2
FALL RIVER	110	113	6	.	151	135	16	.
FAULK	26	26	.	.	26	26	.	.
GRANT	100	103	.	.	85	85	.	.
GREGORY	71	70	1	.	73	71	2	.
HAAKON	17	17	.	.	25	22	3	.
HAMLIN	74	74	.	.	51	51	.	.
HAND	67	67	.	.	48	48	.	.
HANSON	27	27	.	.	9	9	.	.
HARDING	12	12	.	.	6	6	.	.
HUGHES	107	98	8	.	126	114	12	.
HUTCHINSON	133	133	.	.	125	124	1	.
HYDE	33	33	.	.	21	21	.	.
JACKSON	35	21	14	.	13	8	5	.
JERAULD	29	29	.	.	34	34	.	.
JONES	10	10	.	.	3	3	.	.
KINGSBURY	86	86	.	.	73	73	.	.
LAKE	103	103	.	.	88	88	.	.
LAWRENCE	176	175	.	1	140	139	.	1
LINCOLN	128	127	1	.	96	96	.	.
LYMAN	34	27	7	.	9	7	2	.
MCCOOK	88	88	.	.	44	44	.	.
MCPHERSON	47	47	.	.	32	32	.	.
MARSHALL	66	65	1	.	40	38	2	.
MEADE	143	139	4	.	188	188	4	.
MELLETTE	33	16	13	.	16	8	8	.
MINER	42	42	.	.	18	18	.	.
MINNEHAHA	948	933	4	3	1,885	1,872	10	4
MOODY	74	68	6	.	58	53	5	.
PENNINGTON	516	488	26	1	881	841	48	2
PERKINS	46	46	.	.	37	37	.	.
POTTER	40	40	.	.	34	34	.	.
ROBERTS	133	120	13	.	97	85	12	.
SANBORN	41	41	.	.	17	17	.	.
SHANNON	65	3	62	.	66	3	63	.
SPINK	84	83	1	.	72	71	1	.
STANLEY	26	17	3	.	8	6	2	.
SULLY	9	9	.	.	1	1	.	.
TODD	76	10	66	.	66	4	62	.
TRIPP	68	61	8	.	68	55	13	.
TURNER	126	126	.	.	86	86	.	.
UNION	113	113	.	.	47	47	.	.
WALWORTH	108	88	14	.	121	97	23	1
YANKTON	105	105	.	.	262	255	7	.
ZIEBACH	12	2	10	.	6	2	4	.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 19

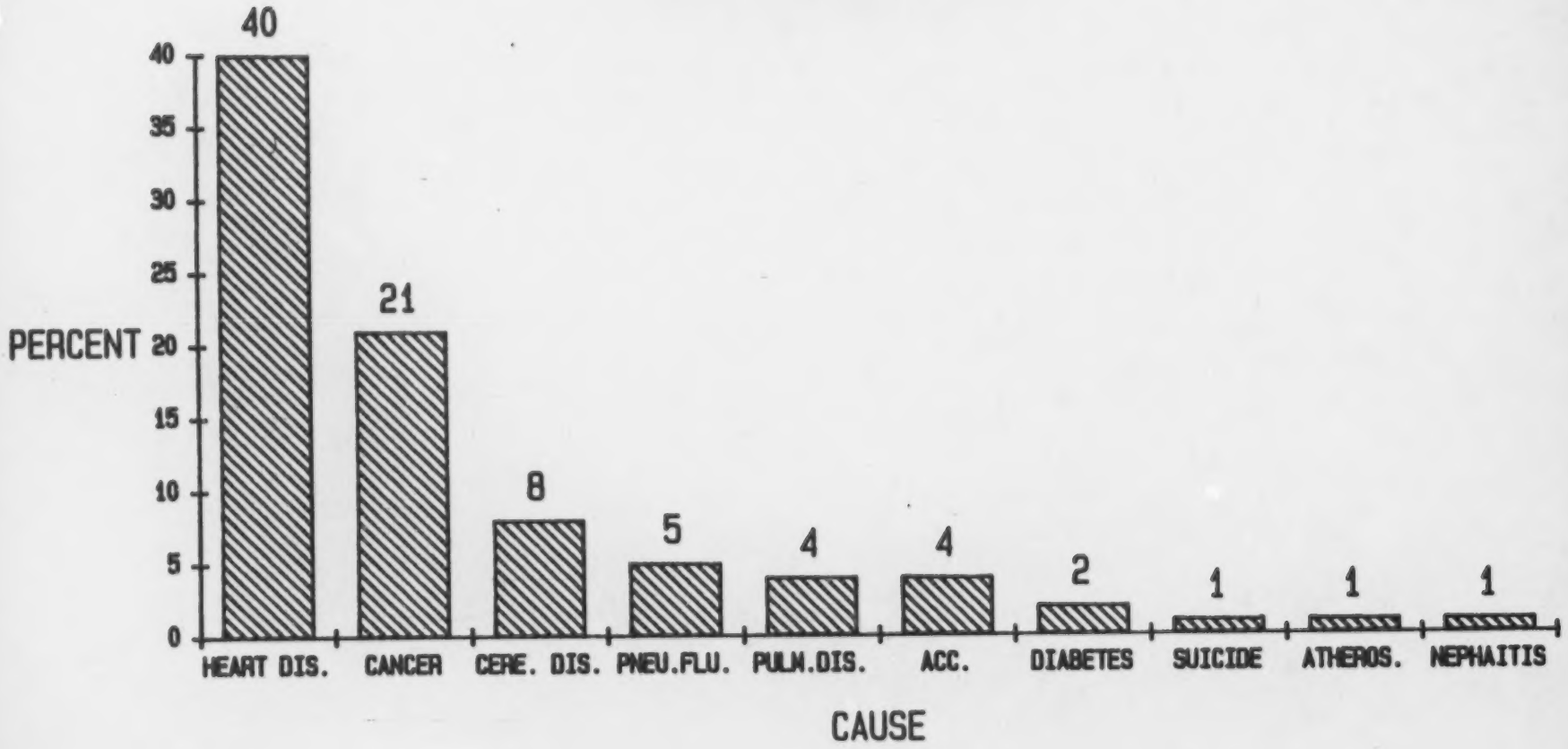
DEATHS BY STATE OF RESIDENCE AND OCCURRENCE BY RACE, 1988

	DEATHS IN SOUTH DAKOTA BY RESIDENCE STATE				SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT DEATHS BY STATE OF OCCURRENCE			
	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER
ALL DEATHS	6,614	6,229	374	11	6,567	6,157	401	9
ALABAMA	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	4	4	.	.	17	17	.	.
ARKANSAS	2	2	.	.	2	2	.	.
CALIFORNIA	8	7	.	1	10	10	.	.
COLORADO	1	1	.	.	35	29	6	.
FLORIDA	2	2	.	.	2	2	.	.
GEORGIA	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
IDAHO	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
ILLINOIS	2	2	.	.	3	3	.	.
INDIANA	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
IOWA	114	112	1	1	64	62	2	.
KANSAS	6	6	.	.	3	3	.	.
KENTUCKY	1	1	.	.	3	3	.	.
LOUISIANA	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
MICHIGAN	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
MINNESOTA	170	169	1	.	118	113	5	.
MISSISSIPPI	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
MISSOURI	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.
MONTANA	3	3	.	.	11	11	.	.
NEBRASKA	93	89	4	.	41	28	13	.
NEVADA	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
NEW MEXICO	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
NEW YORK	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
NORTH DAKOTA	30	24	6	.	87	78	9	.
OHIO	2	2	.	.	2	2	.	.
OKLAHOMA	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
OREGON	.	.	.	.	7	6	1	.
PENNSYLVANIA	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
SOUTH DAKOTA	6,129	5,758	362	9	6,129	5,758	362	9
TENNESSEE	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
TEXAS	2	2	.	.	6	6	.	.
UTAH	1	1	.	.	3	1	2	.
VIRGINIA	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
WASHINGTON	4	4	.	.	1	1	.	.
WISCONSIN	3	3	.	.	4	4	.	.
WYOMING	18	18	.	.	4	4	.	.
CANADA	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

FIGURE 10

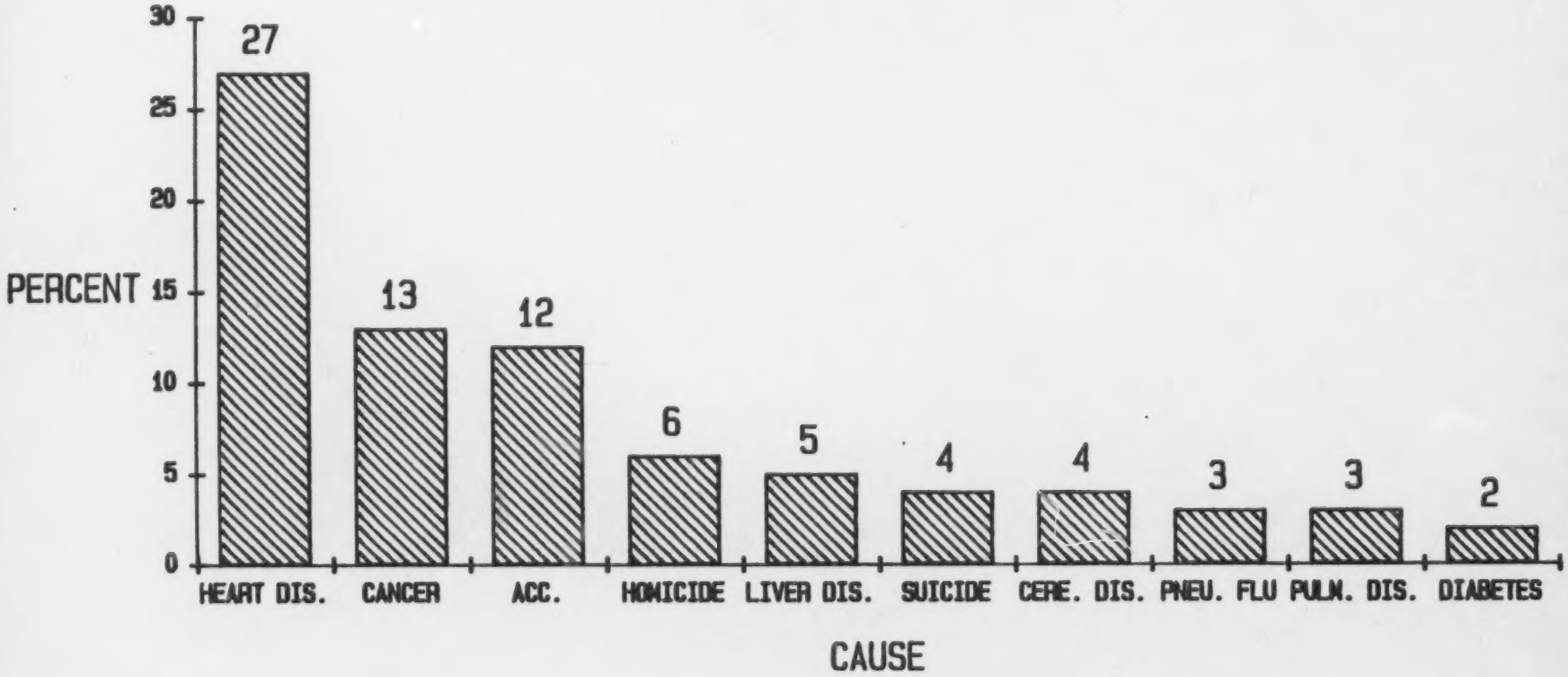
TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH,
SOUTH DAKOTA, 1988
(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WHITE DEATHS)



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

FIGURE 11

TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH,
SOUTH DAKOTA, 1988
(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AMERICAN INDIAN DEATHS)



Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

TABLE 20

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, 1988

CAUSE OF DEATH	ALL RACES				WHITE			INDIAN		
	RANK	DEATHS	%	RATE	RANK	DEATHS	%	RANK	DEATHS	%
SOUTH DAKOTA		6,567				6,157			401	
DISEASE OF THE HEART...(390-398, 402, ...404-429)	1	2,579	39.3	361.7	1	2,466	40.1	1	110	27.4
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS.....(140-208)	2	1,361	20.7	190.9	2	1,308	21.2	2	52	13.0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES....(430-438)	3	531	8.1	74.5	3	515	8.4	7	16	4.0
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA.....(480-487)	4	306	4.7	42.9	4	293	4.8	8	13	3.2
ACCIDENTS.....(E800-E949)	5	287	4.4	40.3	6	235	3.8	3	47	11.7
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES .....(490-496)	6	246	3.7	34.5	5	235	3.8	9	11	2.7
DIABETES MELLITUS.....(250)	7	99	1.5	13.9	7	92	1.5	10	7	1.7
SUICIDE.....(E950-E959)	8	81	1.2	11.4	8	64	1.0	6	17	4.2
ATHEROSCLEROSIS.....(440)	9	75	1.1	10.5	8	75	1.2	-	-	-
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC SYNDROME AND NEPHROSIS.....(580-589)	10	62	0.9	8.7	10	56	0.9	-	-	-
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS .....(571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	5.0
HOMICIDE AND LEGAL INTERVENTION..... .....(E960-E978)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	5.7
ALL OTHER CAUSES	-	940	14.3	131.8	-	818	13.3	-	85	21.2

Rate for all races are per 100,000 population.
Numbers following cause of death are I.C.D. 9 codes.
Due to rounding of disease specific death rates, these will not sum to state death rate.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 21

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT DEATHS FOR 15 LEADING CAUSES AND SELECTED COMPONENTS: 1980, 1987, AND 1988

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR OF DEATH	ALL AGES	UNDER 1 YEAR	1-4 YEARS	5-14 YEARS	15-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65-74 YEARS	75-84 YEARS	85 YEARS AND OVER
ALL CAUSES	1988	6567	112	25	23	106	125	149	266	652	1256	1875	1980
	1987	6658	114	40	25	94	135	151	270	645	1379	1900	1905
	1980	6539	145	35	38	176	138	158	358	744	1331	1812	1605
DISEASES OF HEART.....390-398,402,404-429	1988	2579	4	.	.	2	8	28	76	247	466	796	952
	1987	2529	4	.	1	2	8	28	77	229	525	775	880
	1980	2587	3	1	.	3	6	26	113	312	574	829	721
RHEUMATIC FEVER AND RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE.....390-398	1988	21	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	6	6	2
	1987	18	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	5	4
	1980	26	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	7	7	3
HYPERTENSIVE HEART DISEASE.....402	1988	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	8	8
	1987	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	3	6
	1980	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	10	17
HYPERTENSIVE HEART AND RENAL DISEASE.....404	1988	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5
	1987	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
	1980	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	10
ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE.....410-414	1988	1706	.	.	.	.	6	11	47	171	320	556	596
	1987	1744	.	.	.	.	4	17	53	150	394	564	572
	1980	1981	.	.	.	.	2	18	83	248	466	648	516
ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION.....410	1988	1036	.	.	.	.	4	7	30	134	235	347	278
	1987	1051	.	.	.	.	4	11	40	115	262	353	266
	1980	1278	.	.	.	.	1	16	68	199	353	418	223
OTHER ACUTE AND SUBACUTE FORMS OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE.....411	1988	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
	1987	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1
	1980	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1
ANGINA PECTORIS.....413	1988	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
	1987	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
	1980	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OLD MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND OTHER FORMS OF CHRONIC ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE.....412,414	1988	666	.	.	.	.	2	4	17	36	85	204	318
	1987	687	.	.	.	.	.	6	13	35	120	209	304
	1980	696	.	.	.	.	1	2	15	46	112	228	292
OTHER DISEASES OF ENDOCARDIUM.....424	1988	26	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	5	7	10
	1987	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	9	12
	1980	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	9	4
ALL OTHER FORMS OF HEART DISEASE.....415-423,425-429	1988	797	4	.	.	2	2	14	24	72	129	219	331
	1987	722	4	.	1	2	4	9	23	72	130	192	285
	1980	506	3	1	.	2	3	7	29	54	87	149	171

TABLE 21 (Con't)

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT DEATHS FOR 15 LEADING CAUSES AND SELECTED COMPONENTS: 1980, 1987, AND 1988

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR OF DEATH	ALL AGES	UNDER 1 YEAR	1-4 YEARS	5-14 YEARS	15-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65-74 YEARS	75-84 YEARS	85 YEARS AND OVER
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, INCLUDING	1988	1361	1	1	3	1	18	32	92	219	393	407	194
NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHATIC	1987	1279	.	.	5	4	15	36	84	219	447	383	186
HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUES.....140-208	1980	1231	.	3	4	9	12	27	100	215	365	319	176
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF LIP, ORAL	1988	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	2	5	2
CAVITY, AND PHARYNX.....140-149	1987	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	3
	1980	17	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	7	4	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF DIGESTIVE	1988	360	.	.	.	.	4	4	14	52	88	120	78
ORGANS AND	1987	382	.	.	.	.	5	9	26	50	108	114	70
PERITONEUM.....150-159	1980	376	.	.	.	.	2	3	25	62	106	103	75
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF RESPIRATORY	1988	326	.	.	.	.	.	5	28	77	121	82	13
AND INTRATHORACIC	1987	336	.	.	.	.	1	4	17	80	143	73	17
ORGANS.....160-165	1980	253	.	.	.	.	1	4	39	51	81	64	13
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF	1988	131	.	.	.	1	.	4	15	27	40	30	14
BREAST.....174-175	1987	121	.	.	.	.	1	7	16	21	39	23	14
	1980	114	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	23	37	20	14
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF GENITAL	1988	172	.	.	.	.	4	3	6	16	49	61	33
ORGANS.....179-187	1987	172	.	.	.	.	1	5	6	15	51	65	29
	1980	150	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	25	41	41	32
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF URINARY	1988	66	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	7	12	27	13
ORGANS.....188-189	1987	63	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	7	26	15	10
	1980	62	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	12	22	16	9
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF ALL OTHER	1988	144	.	.	1	.	6	11	13	23	38	35	17
AND UNSPECIFIED	1987	148	.	.	3	2	5	5	6	25	39	41	22
SITES.....170-173,190-199	1980	128	.	.	1	3	5	5	8	26	30	33	17
LEUKEMIA.....204-208	1988	58	1	1	1	.	3	2	2	3	16	16	13
	1987	64	.	.	2	2	1	2	2	9	15	21	10
	1980	55	.	3	2	2	.	2	3	5	15	15	8
OTHER MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF	1988	87	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	9	27	31	11
LYMPHATIC AND HEMATOPOIETIC	1987	82	.	.	.	.	1	3	7	8	22	30	11
TISSUES.....200-203	1980	76	.	.	.	3	3	2	3	8	27	23	7
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE....430-438	1988	531	.	.	.	.	2	9	6	20	77	173	244
	1987	487	.	.	.	.	.	3	15	18	68	169	214
	1980	622	.	.	1	.	3	7	5	28	101	221	256
ACCIDENTS AND ADVERSE	1988	287	2	12	17	57	53	35	18	24	24	23	22
EFFECTS.....E800-E949	1987	292	5	17	12	50	50	33	20	29	26	23	27
	1980	421	3	17	29	118	62	36	36	31	30	28	31
MOTOR VEHICLE	1988	150	.	7	9	41	32	17	12	14	8	6	4
ACCIDENTS.....E810-E825	1987	156	1	5	6	47	31	23	8	14	10	8	3
	1980	249	.	5	19	92	42	27	21	14	14	12	3

TABLE 21 (Con't)

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT DEATHS FOR 15 LEADING CAUSES AND SELECTED COMPONENTS: 1980, 1987, AND 1988

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR OF DEATH	ALL AGES	UNDER 1 YEAR	1-4 YEARS	5-14 YEARS	15-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65-74 YEARS	75-84 YEARS	85 YEARS AND OVER
ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS AND ADVERSE EFFECTS.....E800-E807 E826-E949	1988	137	2	5	8	16	21	18	6	10	16	17	18
	1987	136	4	12	6	3	19	10	12	15	16	15	24
	1980	172	3	12	10	26	20	9	15	17	16	16	28
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES AND ALLIED CONDITIONS.....490-496	1988	246	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	30	70	95	42
	1987	276	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	36	69	117	48
	1980	189	.	.	.	.	.	2	12	25	58	69	23
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA....480-487	1988	306	3	.	.	1	.	.	6	9	29	87	171
	1987	332	2	1	.	.	5	2	8	11	23	86	194
	1980	218	4	3	.	1	1	2	3	4	19	80	101
DIABETES MELLITUS.....250	1988	99	.	.	.	.	2	4	4	10	28	24	27
	1987	122	.	.	.	1	2	3	7	16	31	38	24
	1980	84	.	.	.	2	2	2	3	10	19	25	21
SUICIDE.....E950-E959	1988	81	.	.	.	21	15	10	12	5	9	7	2
	1987	103	.	.	3	25	23	12	8	10	6	12	4
	1980	89	.	.	2	22	18	7	15	6	8	7	2
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS.....571	1988	64	.	1	.	.	2	6	11	17	11	4	2
	1987	58	.	.	.	.	4	10	8	13	9	12	2
	1980	76	1	.	.	1	5	11	27	16	10	3	2
ATHEROSCLEROSIS.....440	1988	75	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	7	16	48
	1987	69	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	15	48
	1980	116	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	35	69
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC SYNDROME, AND NEPHROSIS.....580-589	1988	62	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	6	29	19
	1987	42	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	7	13	18
	1980	54	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	12	18	20
HOMICIDE AND LEGAL INTERVENTION.....E960-E978	1988	32	.	1	.	14	9	2	2	1	2	1	.
	1987	28	3	5	.	4	5	3	3	.	2	.	.
	1980	24	.	.	1	9	5	3	5	1	.	.	.
SEPTICEMIA.....038	1988	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	7	15
	1987	20	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	5	8
	1980	28	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	8	8
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD.....760-779	1988	48	47	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1987	45	40	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1980	54	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES.....740-759	1988	35	22	3	1	1	2	.	.	3	2	1	.
	1987	38	24	6	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	1
	1980	53	38	3	.	3	3	.	2	1	2	1	.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 22

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT AGE-SPECIFIC AND AGE ADJUSTED DEATH RATES FOR 15 LEADING CAUSES AND SELECTED COMPONENTS: 1980, 1987, AND 1988

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR OF DEATH	ALL AGES	UNDER 1 YEAR	1-4 YEARS	5-14 YEARS	15-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65-74 YEARS	75-84 YEARS	85 YRS & OVER	AGE ADJUSTED RATE[1]
ALL CAUSES	1988	921.0	967.4	64.9	21.1	99.3	102.6	161.5	414.2	1037.1	2329.9	5626.9	15372.7	464.0
	1987	938.6	984.5	86.2	23.3	86.0	111.3	170.4	433.0	1016.5	2565.4	5789.2	15067.6	480.5
	1980	946.6	1102.1	77.3	35.4	129.4	134.2	237.8	551.0	1151.5	2634.9	6024.5	15392.7	538.2
DISEASE OF THE HEART...390-398,402,404-429	1988	361.7	34.5	.	.	1.9	6.6	30.3	118.8	392.9	964.4	2388.8	7391.3	185.4
	1987	356.5	34.9	.	0.9	1.8	6.6	31.6	123.5	360.9	972.9	2361.4	6980.4	187.3
	1980	374.5	22.8	2.2	.	2.2	4.9	39.1	173.9	482.9	1136.3	2756.3	6914.7	198.3
RHEUMATIC FEVER AND RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE.....390-398	1988	2.9	.	.	.	.	.	2.2	4.7	3.2	11.1	18.9	16.6	2.0
	1987	2.6	.	.	.	.	.	2.3	.	3.2	9.3	15.2	31.6	1.4
	1980	3.8	.	.	.	0.7	.	1.6	.	10.8	13.9	23.3	28.8	2.4
HYPERTENSIVE HEART DISEASE.402	1988	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.6	9.3	24.9	62.1	1.2
	1987	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.6	4.7	7.4	9.1	47.6	1.2
	1980	5.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.5	15.8	33.2	163.0	1.9
HYPERTENSIVE HEART AND RENAL DISEASE.....404	1988	1.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.9	3.0	38.8	0.2
	1987	0.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.1	7.9	0.1
	1980	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	19.9	96.9	0.7
ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE.....410-414	1988	239.3	.	.	.	.	4.9	11.9	73.5	272.0	693.6	1665.6	4627.3	103.3
	1987	245.8	.	.	.	.	3.3	19.2	86.0	236.4	711.6	1718.8	4524.2	108.9
	1980	286.8	.	.	.	.	1.9	27.1	127.8	383.8	922.5	2154.5	4948.7	145.6
ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION.....410	1988	145.2	.	.	.	.	3.3	7.6	46.9	213.1	435.9	1041.4	2158.4	69.3
	1987	148.2	.	.	.	.	3.3	12.4	64.1	181.3	485.5	1075.6	2103.9	72.3
	1980	185.0	.	.	.	.	1.0	24.1	104.7	308.0	696.8	1389.6	2138.7	104.4
OTHER ACUTE AND SUBACUTE FORMS OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE.....411	1988	0.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.6	.	.	.	0.1
	1987	0.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.7	3.0	7.9	0.3
	1980	1.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.6	2.0	6.6	9.6	0.6
ANGINA PECTORIS.....413	1988	0.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.0	.	0.2
	1987	0.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	7.9	0.1
	1980	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OLD MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND OTHER FORMS OF CHRONIC ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE.412,414	1988	93.4	.	.	.	.	1.6	4.3	26.6	57.3	157.7	612.2	2468.9	33.7
	1987	96.8	.	.	.	.	.	6.8	20.8	55.2	222.4	636.8	2404.5	36.3
	1980	100.8	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0	23.1	71.2	221.7	758.1	2800.4	40.6
OTHER DISEASES OF ENDOCARDIUM.....424	1988	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	1.1	3.1	1.6	9.3	21.0	77.6	1.7
	1987	3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.2	3.7	27.4	94.9	1.2
	1980	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.6	3.1	9.9	29.9	38.4	1.5
ALL OTHER FORMS OF HEART DISEASE.....415-423,425-429	1988	111.8	34.5	.	.	1.9	1.6	15.2	37.5	114.5	239.3	657.2	2569.9	46.9
	1987	101.8	34.9	.	0.9	1.8	3.3	10.2	36.9	113.5	240.9	585.0	2254.2	44.5
	1980	73.3	22.8	2.2	.	1.5	2.9	10.5	44.6	83.6	172.2	496.4	1640.0	36.1

TABLE 22 (Con't)

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT AGE-SPECIFIC AND AGE ADJUSTED DEATH RATES FOR 15 LEADING CAUSES AND SELECTED COMPONENTS: 1980, 1987, AND 1988

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR OF DEATH	ALL AGES	UNDER 1 YEAR	1-4 YEARS	5-14 YEARS	15-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65-74 YEARS	75-84 YEARS	85 YRS & OVER	AGE ADJUSTED RATE[1]
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, INCLUDING	1988	190.9	8.6	2.2	2.7	0.9	14.8	34.7	143.8	348.3	729.0	1221.4	1606.2	113.7
NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHATIC AND	1987	194.4	.	.	4.7	3.7	12.4	40.6	134.7	345.2	828.3	1167.0	1471.2	117.1
HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUES...140-208	1980	178.2	.	6.6	3.7	6.7	11.7	40.6	153.9	332.8	724.5	1060.6	1687.9	112.8
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF LIP, ORAL	1988	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.7	8.0	3.7	15.0	15.5	1.7
CAVITY, AND PHARYNX...140-149	1987	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.3	7.4	3.0	23.7	1.0
	1980	2.5	.	.	.	.	.	1.5	1.5	4.6	13.9	13.3	9.6	1.7
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF DIGESTIVE	1988	50.5	.	.	.	.	3.3	4.3	21.9	82.7	163.2	360.1	605.6	28.2
ORGANS AND	1987	53.8	.	.	.	.	4.1	10.2	41.7	78.8	200.1	347.3	553.7	30.6
PERITONEUM.....150-159	1980	54.4	.	.	.	.	1.9	4.5	38.5	96.0	209.8	342.5	719.3	31.3
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF	1988	45.7	.	.	.	.	.	5.4	43.8	122.5	224.5	246.1	100.9	31.2
RESPIRATORY AND INTRATHORACIC	1987	47.2	.	.	.	.	0.8	4.5	27.3	126.1	266.0	222.4	134.5	31.2
ORGANS.....160-165	1980	36.6	.	.	.	.	1.0	6.0	60.0	78.9	160.3	212.8	124.7	26.2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF	1988	18.4	.	.	.	0.9	.	4.3	23.4	42.9	74.2	90.0	100.7	12.4
BREAST.....174-175	1987	17.1	.	.	.	.	0.8	7.9	25.7	33.1	72.3	70.1	110.7	11.9
	1980	16.5	.	.	.	.	.	12.0	18.5	36.6	73.2	66.5	134.3	11.8
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF GENITAL	1988	24.1	.	.	.	.	3.3	3.3	9.4	25.4	80.9	183.1	256.2	12.4
ORGANS.....179-187	1987	24.2	.	.	.	.	0.8	5.8	9.6	23.8	94.5	198.0	229.4	12.6
	1980	21.7	.	.	.	.	1.0	3.0	12.3	38.7	81.2	136.3	306.9	12.3
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF URINARY	1988	9.3	.	.	.	.	0.5	3.3	4.7	11.1	22.3	81.0	100.9	4.8
ORGANS.....188-189	1987	8.9	.	.	.	.	.	1.1	6.4	11.0	48.2	45.7	79.1	5.1
	1980	9.0	.	.	0.9	0.7	.	.	1.5	18.6	43.6	53.2	86.3	5.2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF ALL OTHER	1988	20.2	.	.	0.9	.	4.9	11.9	20.3	36.6	70.5	105.0	132.0	13.5
AND UNSPECIFIED.170-173,190-199	1987	20.9	.	.	2.8	1.8	4.1	5.6	9.6	39.4	72.3	124.9	174.0	12.7
	1980	18.5	.	.	0.9	2.2	4.9	7.5	12.3	40.2	59.4	109.7	163.0	12.3
LEUKEMIA.....204-208	1988	8.1	8.6	2.2	0.9	.	2.5	2.2	3.1	4.8	29.7	48.0	100.9	4.4
	1987	9.0	.	.	1.9	1.8	0.8	2.3	3.2	14.2	27.8	64.0	79.1	5.3
	1980	8.0	.	6.6	1.9	1.5	.	3.0	4.6	7.7	29.7	49.9	76.7	5.1
OTHER MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF	1988	12.2	.	.	0.9	.	.	.	12.5	14.3	50.1	93.0	85.4	7.1
LYMPHATIC AND HEMATOPOIETIC	1987	11.6	.	.	.	.	0.8	3.4	11.2	12.6	40.8	91.4	87.0	6.7
TISSUES.....200-203	1980	11.0	.	.	.	2.2	2.9	3.0	4.6	12.4	53.4	76.5	67.1	6.9
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE..430-438	1988	74.5	.	.	.	.	1.3	9.8	9.4	31.8	142.8	519.2	1894.4	26.4
	1987	68.7	.	.	.	.	.	3.4	24.1	28.4	126.0	514.9	1692.6	25.3
	1980	90.0	.	.	0.9	.	2.9	10.5	7.7	43.3	199.9	734.8	2458.2	35.7
ACCIDENTS AND ADVERSE	1988	40.3	17.3	26.4	15.6	53.9	43.5	37.9	28.1	38.2	44.5	69.0	170.8	37.0
EFFECTS.....E800-E949	1987	41.2	43.6	36.6	11.2	45.8	41.2	37.2	32.1	45.7	48.2	70.1	213.6	36.7
	1980	60.9	22.8	37.5	27.0	87.3	60.3	54.2	55.4	48.0	59.4	93.1	297.3	65.2
MOTOR VEHICLE	1988	21.0	.	15.4	8.2	38.8	26.3	18.4	18.8	22.3	14.8	18.0	31.1	21.4
ACCIDENTS.....E810-E825	1987	22.0	8.7	10.8	5.6	43.0	25.6	26.0	12.8	22.1	18.5	24.4	23.7	22.0
	1980	36.0	.	11.0	17.7	68.1	40.8	40.6	32.3	21.7	27.7	39.9	28.8	36.0

TABLE 22 (Con't)

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT AGE-SPECIFIC AND AGE ADJUSTED DEATH RATES FOR 15 LEADING CAUSES AND SELECTED COMPONENTS: 1980, 1987, AND 1988

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR OF DEATH	ALL AGES	UNDER 1 YEAR	1-4 YEARS	5-14 YEARS	15-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55-64 YEARS	65-74 YEARS	75-84 YEARS	85 YRS & OVER	AGE ADJUSTED RATE[1]
ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS AND ADVERSE EFFECTS.....E800-E807 E826-E949	1988	19.2	17.3	11.0	7.3	15.1	17.2	19.5	9.4	15.9	29.7	61.0	139.8	15.6
	1987	19.2	34.9	25.9	5.6	2.7	15.7	11.3	19.2	23.6	29.6	45.7	109.8	14.7
	1980	24.9	22.8	26.5	9.3	19.2	19.5	13.6	23.1	26.3	31.7	53.2	268.5	20.2
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES AND ALLIED CONDITIONS.....490-496	1988	34.5	.	.	.	.	.	4.3	7.8	47.7	129.9	285.1	326.1	17.6
	1987	38.9	.	.	.	0.9	.	1.1	6.4	56.7	127.9	356.5	379.7	19.0
	1980	27.4	.	.	.	.	.	3.0	18.5	38.7	114.8	229.4	220.6	15.8
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA..480-487	1988	42.9	25.9	.	.	0.9	.	.	9.4	14.3	53.8	261.1	1327.6	13.6
	1987	46.8	17.4	2.2	.	.	4.1	2.3	12.8	17.3	42.6	262.0	1534.4	15.1
	1980	31.6	30.4	6.6	.	0.7	1.0	3.0	4.6	6.2	37.6	266.0	968.6	11.8
DIABETES MELLITUS.....250	1988	13.9	.	.	.	.	1.6	4.3	6.3	15.9	51.9	72.0	209.6	7.2
	1987	17.2	.	.	.	0.9	1.6	3.4	11.2	25.2	67.4	115.8	189.8	9.6
	1980	12.2	.	.	.	1.5	1.9	3.0	4.6	15.5	37.6	83.1	201.4	6.6
SUICIDE.....E950-E959	1988	11.4	.	.	.	19.9	12.3	10.8	18.8	8.0	16.7	21.0	15.5	11.2
	1987	14.5	.	.	2.8	22.9	19.0	13.5	12.8	15.8	11.1	36.6	31.6	13.6
	1980	12.9	.	.	1.9	16.3	17.5	10.5	23.1	12.4	15.8	23.3	19.2	12.5
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS.....571	1988	7.6	.	2.2	.	.	1.6	6.5	17.2	27.0	20.4	12.0	15.5	6.7
	1987	8.2	.	.	.	.	3.3	11.3	12.8	20.5	16.7	36.6	15.8	6.7
	1980	11.0	7.6	.	.	0.7	4.9	16.6	41.6	24.8	19.8	10.0	19.2	11.4
ATHEROSCLEROSIS.....440	1988	10.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.6	4.8	13.0	48.0	372.7	3.1
	1987	9.7	.	.	.	.	.	1.1	.	.	9.3	45.7	379.7	2.4
	1980	16.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.2	15.8	116.4	661.7	5.1
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC SYNDROME, AND NEPHROSIS.....580-589	1988	8.7	.	.	.	.	1.6	.	3.1	6.4	11.1	87.0	147.5	3.6
	1987	5.9	.	.	.	0.9	.	1.1	1.6	1.6	13.0	39.6	142.4	2.3
	1980	7.8	.	.	.	.	.	1.5	1.5	3.1	23.8	59.8	191.8	3.4
HOMICIDE AND LEGAL INTERVENTION.....E960-E978	1988	4.5	.	2.2	.	13.2	7.4	2.2	3.1	1.6	3.7	3.0	.	4.8
	1987	3.7	26.2	10.8	.	3.7	4.9	3.4	4.8	.	3.7	.	.	3.8
	1980	3.5	.	.	0.9	6.7	4.9	4.5	7.7	1.5	.	.	.	3.8
SEPTICEMIA.... 038	1988	3.8	9.6	.	.	.	.	.	1.6	3.2	1.9	21.0	116.5	1.3
	1987	2.8	.	.	.	.	0.8	.	.	3.2	5.6	18.3	63.3	1.1
	1980	4.1	7.6	2.2	.	.	.	1.5	.	9.3	5.9	26.6	76.7	2.2
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD....760-779	1988	6.7	405.9	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.4
	1987	6.3	348.9	10.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.1
	1980	7.8	410.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.3
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES.....740-759	1988	4.9	190.0	6.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	.	.	4.8	3.7	3.0	.	4.6
	1987	5.4	209.4	12.9	0.9	0.9	.	1.1	1.6	3.2	1.9	.	7.9	5.1
	1980	7.7	288.8	6.6	.	2.2	2.9	.	3.1	1.5	4.0	3.3	.	6.5

[1]Age-adjusted rates: The age-adjusted rates presented in this report were computed by the direct method, that is, by applying the age-specific death rates for a specific group or cause of death to the standard population distributed by age. The total population as enumerated in 1940 was selected as the standard. The age-adjusted rates were based on 10-year age groups. It is important not to compare age-adjusted death rates with crude rates.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

Induced Abortions

SOUTH DAKOTA INDUCED ABORTIONS AN OVERVIEW: 1988	
Total Induced Abortions in S.D. (Occurrences)	898
Total Induced Abortions in S.D. (Residents)	780

South Dakota began collecting abortion data in 1973, however, the first full year of data collection occurred in 1974. In 1988, 898 induced abortions were performed in South Dakota. The percentage of those abortions that were obtained by South Dakota residents was 86.9 percent in 1988, slightly less than the 87.4 percent figure for 1987.

Non-residents accounted for 13.1 percent of abortions occurring in South Dakota during 1988. Of the non-resident induced abortions occurring in South Dakota about 90.7 percent were residents of Iowa and Minnesota. Women from Iowa accounted for 47 induced abortions and women from Minnesota accounted for 60 induced abortions.

Of the 898 women obtaining abortions, 92.7 percent were white and 5.1 percent American Indian. Women aged 20-24 years obtained 32.5 percent of all induced abortions. This age group is followed closely by females 15-19 years old accounting for 27.3 percent of the induced abortions. Females age 18, 19, 20 and 21 years received the largest number of abortions, 70, 69, 81 and 71 respectively (see Table 24).

The majority of women (84.1 percent) obtaining induced abortions in 1988 had no previous abortions, whereas 15.9 percent had one or more previous abortions. Of the women obtaining abortions, 55.0 percent had no living children at the time of the abortion.

TABLE 23

INDUCED ABORTIONS IN SOUTH DAKOTA BY PATIENT'S STATE OF RESIDENCE AND AGE, 1988

	TOTAL	AGE OF PATIENT					
		19 AND LESS	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 AND OVER
TOTAL	898	252	292	184	99	50	21
STATE OF RESIDENCE							
SOUTH DAKOTA	780	212	262	166	81	44	15
MINNESOTA	60	20	19	9	7	2	3
IOWA	47	17	6	8	11	4	1
NEBRASKA	6	1	2	1	-	-	2
OTHER	5	2	3	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Other states include: Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, New York and North Dakota.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 24

INDUCED ABORTIONS OCCURRING IN SOUTH DAKOTA
BY AGE GROUP AND RACE OF PATIENT, 1988

	PATIENT'S RACE			
	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER
TOTAL	898	832	46	20
PATIENT'S AGE				
13-19	252	243	6	3
20-24	292	269	18	5
25-29	184	171	8	5
30-34	99	89	6	4
35-45	71	60	8	3

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics,
South Dakota Department of Health

Marriages and Divorces

SOUTH DAKOTA MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE AN OVERVIEW: 1988	
Total Marriages	7,328
S.D. Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population	10.3
U.S. Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population (Provisional)	9.7
Median Age of Groom	27
Median Age of Bride	25
Total Divorces and Annulments	2,649
S.D. Divorce Rate per 1,000 Population	3.7
U.S. Divorce Rate per 1,000 Population (Provisional)	4.8
Median Length of Marriage at Divorce (Years)	6

Marriages

In 1988, 7,328 marriages were performed in South Dakota (see Tables 25 and 26) compared to 6,993 in 1987. This figure is 335 or 4.8 percent more than the number of marriages performed in 1987. The marriage rate was up slightly from 9.9 per 1,000 population in 1987 to 10.3 per 1,000 population in 1988.

The total number of marriages has declined for the past fourteen years. The lowest marriage rate reported in South Dakota was 6.4 in 1940, while the highest marriage rate was 18.0 in 1973.

The median age for brides in 1988 was 25 while the median age for grooms was 27. The youngest bride during 1988 was 14 years of age and the oldest bride was 89. The youngest groom was 15 and the oldest groom was 90. The most common age for brides and grooms was 22 years old.

August was the most popular month for marriages in 1988 with 970 marriages performed. June was the next favorite month with 920 marriages performed. During the month of May through September, 4,211 marriages or 57.5 percent of all marriages were performed. The least popular month was January when 274 marriages were performed.

Divorces

In 1988, the number of divorces and annulments occurring in South Dakota totaled 2,649 which represents a decrease of 1.7 percent compared to the 1987 figure of 2,696. The 1988 divorce rate was 3.7 per 1,000 population, which is slightly lower than the 1987 rate of 3.8. The South Dakota divorce rate has been consistently lower than the national rate over the years 1950-1988.

The median duration of a marriage at the time of divorce or annulment was 6 years in 1988. Over 65 percent of all divorces and annulments occurred in marriages of 9 years duration or less. Marriages of two years duration had the highest number of divorces and annulments, (245) followed closely by marriages of four years duration (231). Over 6 percent of the divorces and annulments occurred in marriages of 25 years duration and longer. In 1988, the longest duration of marriage at the time of divorce was 48 years.

Almost 60 percent of the divorces and annulments involved at least one child under 18 years of age. The number of children affected by divorces and annulments in 1988 was 2,917. This is 2.1 percent of the minor children in South Dakota. The number of divorces with children involved was 1,579 in 1988, a 0.4 percent decrease from 1987.

TABLE 25

COUNTY OF MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED, 1988

	NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES PERFORMED
SOUTH DAKOTA	7320	7388
AURORA	13	20
BEADLE	108	108
BENNETT	60	44
BON HOMME	31	46
BROOKINGS	221	170
BROWN	272	323
BRULE	62	47
BUFFALO	3	3
BUTTE	68	70
CAMPBELL	13	10
CHARLES MIX	60	70
CLARK	37	31
CLAY	80	101
CODINGTON	267	261
CORSON	37	30
CUSTER	68	70
DAVISON	211	198
DAY	62	66
DEUEL	30	41
DEWEY	26	20
DOUGLAS	27	34
EDMUNDS	21	20
FALL RIVER	66	66
FAULK	10	17
GRANT	136	134
GREGORY	36	41
HAAKON	20	16
HAMLIN	34	37
HAND	34	46
HANSON	13	19
HARDING	7	6
HUGHES	173	166
HUTCHINSON	30	66
HYDE	8	11
JACKSON	18	19
JERAULD	7	13
JONES	10	13
KINGSBURY	33	41
LAKE	66	66
LAWRENCE	200	230
LINCOLN	90	68
LYMAN	10	20
MCCOOK	42	46
MCPHERSON	10	13
MARSHALL	31	42
MEADE	143	157
MELLETTE	43	34
MINER	10	16
MINNEHAHA	1470	1304
MOODY	54	57
PENNINGTON	1237	1197
PERKINS	32	32
POTTER	23	20
ROBERTS	202	207
SANBORN	11	13
SHANNON	4	0
SPINK	47	60
STANLEY	34	10
SULLY	0	13
TODD	7	17
TRIPP	70	60
TURNER	42	60
UNION	404	414
WALWORTH	60	66
YANKTON	240	241
ZIEBACH	13	0

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 26

MARRIAGES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE BY RESIDENCE STATUS OF BRIDE AND GROOM, 1987

		[illegible]		[illegible]	
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7208	1826	184	884	4313
COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE					
[illegible]	30	1	-	-	19
BEADLE	180	17	3	10	128
BENNETT	44	10	1	1	32
BIG STONE	48	2	1	3	41
[illegible]	178	26	3	10	134
BROWN	333	48	4	37	244
BRULE	47	4	-	1	42
BUFFALO	3	-	-	-	3
BUTTE	70	16	0	0	52
CAMPBELL	10	4	1	-	4
CHARLES MIX	78	14	0	1	60
CLARK	31	6	2	-	23
CLAY	101	26	2	8	64
[illegible]	261	142	2	10	106
CODING	26	6	-	3	17
COTTER	75	15	-	4	62
DAVISON	188	11	4	11	160
DAY	66	10	-	3	43
DEUEL	61	13	-	8	38
DEWEY	28	-	-	-	28
DOUGLAS	24	2	1	1	20
EDMUNDS	30	6	1	3	20
FALL RIVER	68	20	4	3	40
FAULK	17	2	-	1	14
GRANT	134	90	7	10	26
GREGORY	41	13	-	8	20
HAAKON	18	1	2	3	10
HAMLIN	37	4	-	3	30
HAND	46	8	-	3	32
HANSON	19	2	-	-	17
HARDING	8	3	-	2	3
HUGHES	200	36	3	11	130
HUTCHINSON	86	4	-	4	77
HYDE	11	1	-	-	10
JACKSON	16	1	-	3	12
JERAULD	13	-	1	1	11
JONES	12	3	1	1	7
KINGSBURY	41	1	1	1	38
LAKE	86	9	2	4	71
LAWRENCE	236	68	7	8	153
LINCOLN	88	18	-	8	62
LYMAN	30	3	-	4	23
MCCOOK	48	4	2	4	38
MCPHERSON	13	3	-	3	7
MARSHALL	40	9	2	8	21
MEADE	197	43	4	9	141
MELLETTE	34	3	2	-	29
MINER	16	4	-	-	12
MINNEHAHA	1364	264	16	81	803
MOODY	47	16	1	3	26
PENNINGTON	1197	262	26	148	771
PERKINS	28	4	0	3	21
POTTER	39	1	-	1	37
ROBERTS	107	17	3	8	71
SANBORN	13	1	-	-	11
SHANNON	6	0	-	-	6
SPINK	68	0	-	4	63
STANLEY	10	-	-	-	10
SULLY	12	1	-	2	9
TODD	17	-	-	-	17
TRIPP	68	17	-	1	47
TURNER	53	7	-	4	42
UNION	414	253	14	18	89
WALWORTH	66	6	2	4	43
YANKTON	241	68	8	31	113
ZIEBACH	0	-	-	1	1

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 27

MARITAL TERMINATION BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF PARTY TO WHOM GRANTED, 1987

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	TOTAL	GRANTED TO WIFE	GRANTED TO HUSBAND
SOUTH DAKOTA	3040	1854	756
AURORA	6	2	4
BEADLE	80	60	20
BENNETT	10	8	2
BON HOMME	14	8	6
BROOKINGS	77	60	17
BROWN	136	103	33
BRULE	13	9	4
BUFFE	30	21	9
CAMPBELL	3	3	0
CHARLES MIX	25	16	9
CLARK	13	7	6
CLAY	33	23	10
CODINGTON	78	59	17
CORSON	6	3	3
CUSTER	34	21	13
DAVISON	63	47	16
DAY	23	15	8
DEUEL	11	6	5
DEWEY	6	4	2
DOUGLAS	6	2	4
EDMUNDS	11	8	3
FALL RIVER	34	22	12
FAULK	4	3	1
GRANT	24	14	10
GREGORY	6	5	1
HAAKON	7	5	2
HAMLIN	12	9	3
HAND	8	7	1
HANSON	1	1	0
HARDING	4	2	2
HUGHES	73	56	16
HUTCHINSON	8	4	4
HYDE	2	1	1
JACKSON	5	3	2
JERAULD	4	3	1
JONES	5	4	1
KINGSBURY	13	12	1
LAKE	43	29	14
LAWRENCE	100	67	62
LINCOLN	46	33	13
LYMAN	6	3	3
MCCOOK	16	8	8
MCPHERSON	4	1	3
MARSHALL	7	6	1
MEADE	76	53	23
MELLETTE	5	3	2
MINER	11	7	4
MINNEHAHA	535	402	148
MOODY	19	15	4
PENNINGTON	617	334	183
PERKINS	14	8	6
POTTER	7	6	1
ROBERTS	28	18	8
SANBORN	6	5	1
SHANNON	1	1	0
SPINK	20	13	7
STANLEY	15	11	4
SULLY	5	4	1
TODD	12	8	4
TRIPP	16	14	2
TURNER	18	12	6
UNION	25	16	9
WALWORTH	13	7	6
YANKTON	65	43	22
ZIEBACH	1	0	1
OUT OF STATE	32	22	10

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

Adolescents

Introduction

This section on adolescent vital statistics was added to the South Dakota annual report on "Vital Statistics and Health Status", in 1987. The adolescent vital statistics section was developed because of the large number of requests for data on adolescents. Adolescents will be defined as those individuals 13 through 19 years of age. Most of the information is on adolescent births and pregnancies, and mortality. Also, for certain vital events, data for the past five years will be detailed.

Overview of 1988 Adolescent Vital Statistics and Adolescent Population

Vital events for resident adolescents in South Dakota for 1988, consist of the following: There were 1,189 births to adolescent mothers, 1,395 pregnancies, 212 abortions, 15 infant deaths, 7 fetal deaths and 1,113 marriages. Fifty-seven South Dakota adolescents died during 1988.

As Table 28 indicates, there are about 71,000 adolescents residing in South Dakota. Population estimates for July 1988 indicate that the adolescent population comprised about ten percent of the total South Dakota population. In 1980, the adolescent population comprised over 13 percent of the total population. Since 1980, the adolescent population in this state has decreased by almost 22 percent while the total state population has increased by almost 3 percent.

Pregnancies and Births

In 1988, there were 1,189 total live resident births to South Dakota adolescent mothers. Of these 1,189 births, 788 were to white mothers, 390 were to Indian mothers, and 11 were to mothers of other races. Table 29 provides data on adolescent births by race for the years 1984 through 1988. Since 1984, the total number of births to South Dakota adolescents has declined by 150, or 11 percent. However, as previously indicated, the number of adolescents has declined by almost 22 percent. Since 1987, the number of births to adolescent mothers in South Dakota decreased by 2 births or 0.2 percent. The number of births to Indian adolescents has shown some fluctuation over the five year period while the number of births to white adolescents declined through 1986 then began an upward movement.

Table 30 indicates trimester prenatal care began for births to adolescents during 1988 (for tabulation of prenatal care, those pregnancies that resulted in a live birth are counted, multiple births have been considered as one pregnancy). About 48 percent of the prenatal care began after the first trimester for adolescent mothers. This compares to about 26 percent for all single live births to South Dakota residents. White adolescents are more likely to begin prenatal care in the first trimester than Indian adolescents, 54.2 percent compared to 47.7 percent. Over four percent of the Indian adolescents that gave birth did not receive prenatal care, 17 out of the 384 single live births to Indian adolescents. Table 31 provides data on prenatal care by trimester for 1984-1988 for South Dakota adolescents. This table also combines 1984-1988 data by race.

Adolescent Mortality

During 1988, 57 South Dakota adolescents died. As Table 32 indicates, accidents were the leading cause of death. Over the five year period, 1984-1988, 283 resident adolescents died with 161 deaths or 56.9 percent due to accidents. Accidents, suicide, homicide and legal intervention accounted for 231 of the 283 deaths to adolescents during the past five years. Malignant neoplasms or cancer accounted for 20 or just over 7 percent of the adolescent deaths.

Table 33 indicates the leading causes of death during 1988 for resident adolescents by sex. About 72 percent of the adolescent deaths were to males, 41 out of the 57 deaths. Accidents were the leading cause for both sexes followed by suicide.

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for a large percentage of accidental deaths to South Dakota youth. During 1988, 27 of the 39 adolescent accidental deaths were caused by motor vehicle accidents. Over the past five years, 116 adolescents (78 male and 38 female) died as a result of motor vehicle accidents. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 72 percent of the accidental deaths and 41 percent of all the adolescent deaths during the five year period, 1984-1988 (See Table 34 and 35).

Suicides were the second leading cause of death for South Dakota adolescents. During 1988, 8 residents died as a result of suicide. Over the five year period, 1984-1988, 53 South Dakota adolescents committed suicide for an average of 10.6 per year. Males were more likely to commit suicide than females, 7 of the 8 during 1988 and 44 of the 53 over the past five years (See Table 36). Table 37 depicts adolescent suicides by race. White adolescents committed the same number of suicides as Indian adolescents in 1988. Indian adolescents account for approximately ten percent of the South Dakota adolescent population but accounted for about 34 percent of the adolescent suicides over the past five years.

TABLE 28

SOUTH DAKOTA 1980 AND 1988
TOTAL AND ADOLESCENT POPULATION

South Dakota Population	1980	1988
Total Population	690,768	713,000
Female Population	350,085	360,000
Male Population	340,683	353,000
South Dakota Adolescent Population (13-19)		
Total Adolescent Population	90,889	71,000
Female Adolescent Population	45,015	35,000
Male Adolescent Population	45,874	36,000
South Dakota Adolescent Birth and Death Rates		
Adolescent Birth Rate (Age-Specific Birth Rate)	40.0	34.0
Adolescent Death Rate (Age-Specific Death Rate)	97.9	80.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
State Data Center, USD, Vermillion.
Center for Health Policy and Statistics,
South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 29
SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT ADOLESCENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE
1984-1988

	1984				1985				1986				1987				1988			
MOTHER'S AGE	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	INDIAN	OTHER
TOTAL 13-19	1339	967	357	15	1234	835	388	11	1128	746	364	18	1191	758	419	14	1189	788	390	11
13	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
14	13	5	8	-	17	5	12	-	11	2	8	1	7	3	4	-	8	4	3	1
15	32	14	18	-	36	22	14	-	47	19	28	-	61	26	34	1	45	24	21	0
16	116	76	38	2	114	78	35	1	109	56	52	1	115	55	58	2	134	76	56	2
17	231	152	78	1	227	144	83	-	208	135	71	2	199	124	73	2	220	137	81	2
18	401	288	107	6	348	227	119	2	313	224	87	2	351	232	115	4	351	239	111	1
19	545	432	107	6	490	359	123	8	439	310	117	12	456	317	134	5	430	307	118	5

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health.

TABLE 30
SOUTH DAKOTA ADOLESCENT SINGLE LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE COHORT,
TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN AND RACE, 1988

Total	Total	First Trimester		Second Trimester		Third Trimester		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Races	1,176	613	52.1	393	33.4	128	10.9	34	2.9	8	0.7
13-14	9	4	44.4	4	44.4	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-17	397	199	50.1	134	33.8	49	12.3	13	3.3	2	0.5
18-19	770	410	53.2	255	33.1	78	10.1	21	2.7	6	0.8
White	781	423	54.2	277	35.5	58	7.7	17	2.2	6	0.8
13-14	5	2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-17	237	121	51.1	82	36.6	24	10.1	8	3.4	2	0.8
18-19	539	300	55.7	193	35.0	33	6.1	9	1.7	4	0.7
Indian	384	183	47.7	114	39.3	68	17.7	17	4.4	2	0.5
13-14	3	1	33.3	2	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-17	156	76	48.7	52	41.2	23	14.7	5	3.2	0	0.0
18-19	225	106	47.1	60	37.6	45	20.0	12	5.3	2	0.9
Other	11	7	63.6	2	18.2	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-14	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-17	4	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18-19	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

NOTE: For tabulation of prenatal care, those pregnancies that resulted in a live birth are counted. Multiple births have been considered as one pregnancy.

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 31
SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT ADOLESCENT SINGLE LIVE BIRTHS BY
TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN AND RACE, 1984-1988

Year/ Race	Trimester Prenatal Care Began					
	Total	First Trimester	Second Trimester	Third Trimester	No Prenatal Care	Not Stated
1984-1988	6,026	3,073	2,123	567	206	57
Percent	100%	51%	35%	9%	3%	1%
1984	1,331	670	464	117	71	9
Percent	100%	50%	35%	9%	5%	1%
1985	1,224	634	431	98	42	19
Percent	100%	52%	35%	8%	3%	2%
1986	1,112	571	397	109	21	14
Percent	100%	52%	35%	10%	2%	1%
1987	1,183	585	438	115	38	7
Percent	100%	49%	37%	10%	3%	1%
1988	1,176	613	393	128	34	8
Percent	100%	52%	34%	11%	3%	1%
White(1984-1988)	4,060	2,247	1,440	269	76	28
Percent	100%	55%	35%	7%	2%	1%
Indian(1984-1988)	1,897	799	653	289	127	29
Percent	100%	42%	34%	15%	7%	2%
Other(1984-1988)	68	27	29	9	3	0
Percent	100%	40%	43%	13%	4%	0%
Unknown(1984-1988)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Percent	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%

NOTE: For tabulation of prenatal care those pregnancies that resulted in a live birth are counted. Multiple births have been considered as one pregnancy.

TABLE 32
SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT LEADING CAUSES OF ADOLESCENT DEATH,
1984-1988

Cause of Death	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1984-1988 Total
Total	66	47	58	55	57	283
Accidents	43	28	23	28	39	161
Suicide	9	6	17	13	8	53
Homicide and Legal Intervention	2	4	4	3	4	17
Malignant Neoplasms	5	4	8	2	1	20
Disease of the Heart	2	2	-	2	-	6
All Other	5	3	6	7	5	26

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 33
SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT LEADING CAUSES OF ADOLESCENT DEATH
BY SEX, 1988

Cause of Death	Total/All Races		Male		Female	
	Rank	Deaths	Rank	Deaths	Rank	Deaths
Total		57		41		16
Accidents...(E800-E949)	1	39	1	28	1	11
Suicide.....(E950-E959)	2	8	2	7	-	1
Homicide and Legal Intervention.(E960-E978)	3	4	3	4	-	0
All Other Causes	-	6	-	2	-	4

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 34
SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT ADOLESCENT MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS
BY AGE COHORT AND SEX, 1984-1988
(TRAFFIC AND NONTRAFFIC)

Age and Sex	Total 1984-1988	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total Adolescent (13-19)						
Total	116	28	19	16	26	27
Male	78	16	12	12	20	18
Female	38	12	7	4	6	9
13-14						
Total	6	2	1	2	2	3
Male	2	2	1	1	2	1
Female	4	-	-	1	-	2
15-17						
Total	31	11	11	6	8	13
Male	21	5	5	5	6	8
Female	10	6	6	1	2	5
18-19						
Total	22	15	7	8	16	11
Male	21	9	6	6	12	9
Female	1	6	1	2	4	2

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 35
SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT ADOLESCENT MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS
BY AGE COHORT AND RACE, 1984-1988
(TRAFFIC AND NONTRAFFIC)

Age and Race	Total 1984-1988	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total Adolescent (13-19)						
Total	116	28	19	16	26	27
White	90	19	14	13	21	23
Indian	26	9	5	3	5	4
13-14						
Total	10	2	1	2	2	3
White	6	2	1	-	1	2
Indian	4	-	-	2	1	1
15-17						
Total	49	11	11	6	8	13
White	38	9	8	5	5	11
Indian	11	2	3	1	3	2
18-19						
Total	57	15	7	8	16	11
White	46	8	5	8	15	10
Indian	11	7	2	-	1	1

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 36
SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT ADOLESCENT SUICIDES BY AGE COHORT
AND SEX, 1984-1988

Sex and Age	Total 1984-1988	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total Adolescent (13-19)						
Total	53	9	6	17	13	8
Male	44	7	5	15	10	7
Female	9	2	1	2	3	1
13-14						
Total	5	1	-	1	3	0
Male	3	-	-	1	2	0
Female	2	1	-	-	1	0
15-17						
Total	30	5	4	10	5	6
Male	24	5	3	8	3	5
Female	6	-	1	2	2	1
18-19						
Total	18	3	2	6	5	2
Male	17	2	2	6	5	2
Female	1	1	-	-	-	0

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

TABLE 37
SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT ADOLESCENT SUICIDES BY AGE COHORT
AND RACE, 1984-1988

Age and Race	Total 1984-1988	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total Adolescent (13-19)						
Total	53	9	6	17	13	8
White	35	5	2	14	10	4
Indian	18	4	4	3	3	4
13-14						
Total	5	1	-	1	3	0
White	2	-	-	-	2	0
Indian	3	1	-	1	1	0
15-17						
Total	30	5	4	10	5	6
White	22	4	1	9	4	4
Indian	8	1	3	1	1	2
18-19						
Total	18	3	2	6	5	2
White	11	1	1	5	4	0
Indian	7	2	1	1	1	2

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

Communicable Diseases

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE MORBIDITY

The South Dakota Department of Health is authorized by state law to collect and process mandatory reports of communicable diseases from physicians, hospitals, laboratories, and institutions. This includes designating certain diseases as "reportable" as well as establishing the mechanics for reporting communicable diseases and the use of public health measures for control purpose.

VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

Remarkable accomplishments have been made in reducing vaccine-preventable disease morbidity and mortality during the past 20 years. Factors contributing to disease reduction during this period include enacting a statewide school immunization law in 1971; implementing child-care facility immunization standards; providing new vaccines in public clinics (measles vaccine distribution began in 1967, rubella in 1969, and mumps in 1976); and, since 1978, providng adequate free supplies of all childhood vaccines for private and public clinic use.

Immunization activities in South Dakota have been greatly intensified since 1977. A National Childhood immunization initiative (April 1977 - October 1979) defined and achieved two major goals: (1) ensuring that at least 90 percent of the nation's children had received needed vaccines, and (2) developing a permanent system to maintain this level of protection.

In 1988, and for the ninth consecutive year, there were no cases of measles reported in South Dakota. Likewise, there were no cases of diphtheria or polio. In fact, South Dakota has been polio-free since 1964. There was one reported case of tetanus in 1986, none in 1987, and none in 1988.

There were also no cases of rubella reported in South Dakota during 1988. Rubella is a common childhood rash disease that is often overlooked or misdiagnosed. By far, the most important consequences of rubella are the fetal deaths and anomalies that frequently result from rubella infection in early pregnancy. Preventing infection of the fetus and consequently congenital rubella syndrome is a major objective of rubella immunization programs. Rubella morbidity in South Dakota has also been significantly affected by measles elimination activities, since immunization programs generally have utilized a combined measles-mumps-rubella vaccine. One delayed case of congenital rubella syndrome that occurred in 1978 was reported in South Dakota in 1983, the first since 1974.

During 1988, South Dakota reported one case of mumps.

In 1986, after 15 years of nearly continuous decline in the reported incidence of mumps in the United States, there was an increase in reported cases. In 1987, a fourfold increase over 1986 was observed. This pattern is in keeping with the history of immunization in the United States. It was not until 1977 that the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP) first began to recommend routine use of mumps vaccine for children 12 months of age or older. A more aggressive approach to the vaccination of susceptible older children and young adults was not advocated until 1980.

With the gradual accumulation and increasing age of the pool of susceptibles, outbreaks are extending beyond secondary schools into colleges and even the workplace. Mumps is becoming a disease of adults instead of children.

During 1988, 5 cases of pertussis were reported in South Dakota. Complications of pertussis include pneumonia, otitis media, atelectasis, emphysema, bronchiectasis, convulsions, and brain damage. Death occurs in one percent or less of infections. The disease is most severe in young infants; 70 percent of all deaths occur during the first year of life. The efficacy of the current pertussis vaccine and its generalized use, have resulted in remarkable reductions in pertussis morbidity and mortality over the past five decades.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Gonorrhea

In South Dakota, gonorrhea continues to rank first among reportable sexually transmitted diseases. The number of cases of gonorrhea reported in South Dakota decreased from 659 in 1987 to 500 in 1988. The 1988 incidence reflects the general declining trend of reported gonorrhea in South Dakota observed since 1977, when 1,656 cases were reported (see Figure 12). During this same time period, the number of cases reported annually in the United States has declined less dramatically.

South Dakota's 1988 gonorrhea case rate was 70.8 per 100,000 population, which is considerably less than that of the national case rate of 292.4. South Dakota's gonorrhea incidence is at a level where domestic eradication is an achievable goal. Subsequently, in 1987 a plan was established to achieve domestic eradication of gonorrhea (defined as 50 cases per 100,000 population with half the cases having an out-of-state source of infection or being within one generation of an out-of-state source). The plan addresses such areas of gonorrhea control as disease intervention, clinician training, disease reporting, and STD education.

The incidence of gonorrhea has generally been highest in the sexually active age groups, with a peak among 20-24 year-olds of both sexes. Gonorrhea rates among males and females are about the same, suggesting that control program elements are properly balanced.

Gonorrhea is more often reported in Indians than in whites. The gonorrhea case rate among Indians in South Dakota approaches 494 per 100,000 population and represents 50.6 percent of the total reported statewide morbidity.

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is a major complication of untreated gonorrhea in women. Since 1978, the South Dakota Department of Health has undertaken a program directed toward the identification of women with these complications. Gonococcal pelvic inflammatory disease (GPID) results in significant medical problems. It is linked with recurrent pelvic infections, ectopic pregnancy, and sterility. The economic costs associated with these conditions are very high.

In 1981, the first case of penicillinase-producing Neisseria gonorrhoeae (PPNG) was reported in South Dakota. This strain of gonorrhea, which is resistant to treatment with penicillin, is viewed as a serious threat to gonorrhea control programs throughout the United States. During 1988, 1 PPNG case was reported in South Dakota.

Syphilis

Thirteen (13) cases of early, infectious syphilis (primary, secondary, and early latent of less than one year's duration) were reported in South Dakota during 1988 (see Figure 13). This represents a case rate of 1.70 per 100,000 population (national case rate is 11.6 per 100,000). Epidemiologic evidence supports the assumption that South Dakota is free of indigenously acquired or transmitted syphilis. Accordingly, the occurrence of an early syphilis case in South Dakota is considered a public health emergency by the South Dakota Department of Health, and it receives immediate epidemiologic action.

Chlamydia

A surveillance program for the identification of chlamydia was instituted in 1987. A major objective of the STD Program is to incorporate chlamydia into the realm of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) prevention and control. Chlamydia has been recognized nationally as a leading cause of pelvic inflammatory disease and fertility problems in young women. Nationwide chlamydia incidence is estimated to be at least twice that of gonorrhea. South Dakota reported 2,353 cases of chlamydia during 1988, evidence that chlamydia is being recognized as a STD problem among the sexually active.

TUBERCULOSIS

During calendar year 1988, a total of 33 cases of active tuberculosis was reported to the South Dakota Department of Health. This figure reflects the gradual trend of decrease in morbidity representing approximately a 29 percent decrease in incidence when compared with the mean number of cases reported during the preceding five years (see Figure 14).

The incidence rate for non-Indian South Dakota residents during 1988 was 1.20 cases per 100,000 population. The incidence rate for South Dakota Native Americans was 52.5 cases per 100,000 population. The over-all statewide incidence was 4.7 cases per 100,000, which compares with the national case rate of approximately 9.3 per 100,000.

A matter of concern in South Dakota as well as at the national level is the occurrence of tuberculosis in young children (under five years of age). Each such case represents a double failure: a failure to interrupt transmission of infection from a case of tuberculosis and a failure to prevent, through drug prophylaxis, the emergence of disease in such an infected child. In 1988, there was one new tuberculosis case among children in this age group.

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the medical term used to describe a viral infection that damages the body's immune system, which normally protects us from disease. In people with AIDS, the immune system can't fight off infections. Opportunistic infections are unusual infections or cancers that don't pose a threat to anyone whose immune system is working and, therefore, become life-threatening. The syndrome was first described in 1981, and by the end of 1988, 82,916 cases had been reported to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia.

The disease first appeared in the United States in the male homosexual and intravenous drug user communities and continues to be concentrated in people who practice risk associated activities, generally those persons who expose themselves to potential HIV infected individuals through unsafe sexual activity or who share IV drug equipment. Sixty-two percent of reported cases are homosexual/bisexual males; 20% are intravenous drug abusers; 7% are homosexual males and intravenous drug abusers; 4% are heterosexual cases; 3% are transfusion, blood/components related; 1% are hemophilia/coagulation disorders; and 3% are undetermined.

South Dakota's first case of AIDS was reported in September 1985, and, as of December 31, 1988, a total of 20 cases have been reported that meet the formal AIDS case definition established by the federal Centers for Disease Control for reporting purposes. Thirteen cases were in-state residents, and seven were out-of-state. Thirteen of the twenty have since died. Three have left the state and their conditions are unknown.

The seven out-of-state cases were from areas of the country known to have a significant incidence of AIDS. Of the thirteen South Dakota AIDS cases, eight were adult males who had histories of homosexual/bisexual lifestyles, two had received blood products before 1985 and one was a female who was an IV drug user. Routine AIDS screening of donated blood and blood products was initiated in the Spring of 1985.

In addition to the twenty AIDS cases reported in South Dakota, there were 85 individuals in the state known to be infected with the virus that causes AIDS. Those infected with the virus but not yet showing any signs of illness were not required to be reported prior to January 1, 1988, but the Department of Health did encourage voluntary reporting so HIV infections could be monitored and evaluated for risk of transmission to others. Many of the infections were found through Health Department counseling and testing sites. Others were found as the result of routine screening of blood donors, persons receiving blood products before 1985, prisoners, and those seeking testing from private physicians. The majority of those found had practiced behaviors that placed them at risk of acquiring HIV infection. In South Dakota, there have been no cases of AIDS that have been known to be acquired heterosexually.

The Department of Health has taken an active approach to AIDS by working with schools, colleges, universities, and employers to develop comprehensive AIDS policies before the specific need arises. The Department issued its recommended AIDS policy for school-age children in March 1986.

FIGURE 12

REPORTED MORBIDITY FOR GONORRHEA, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1979-1988

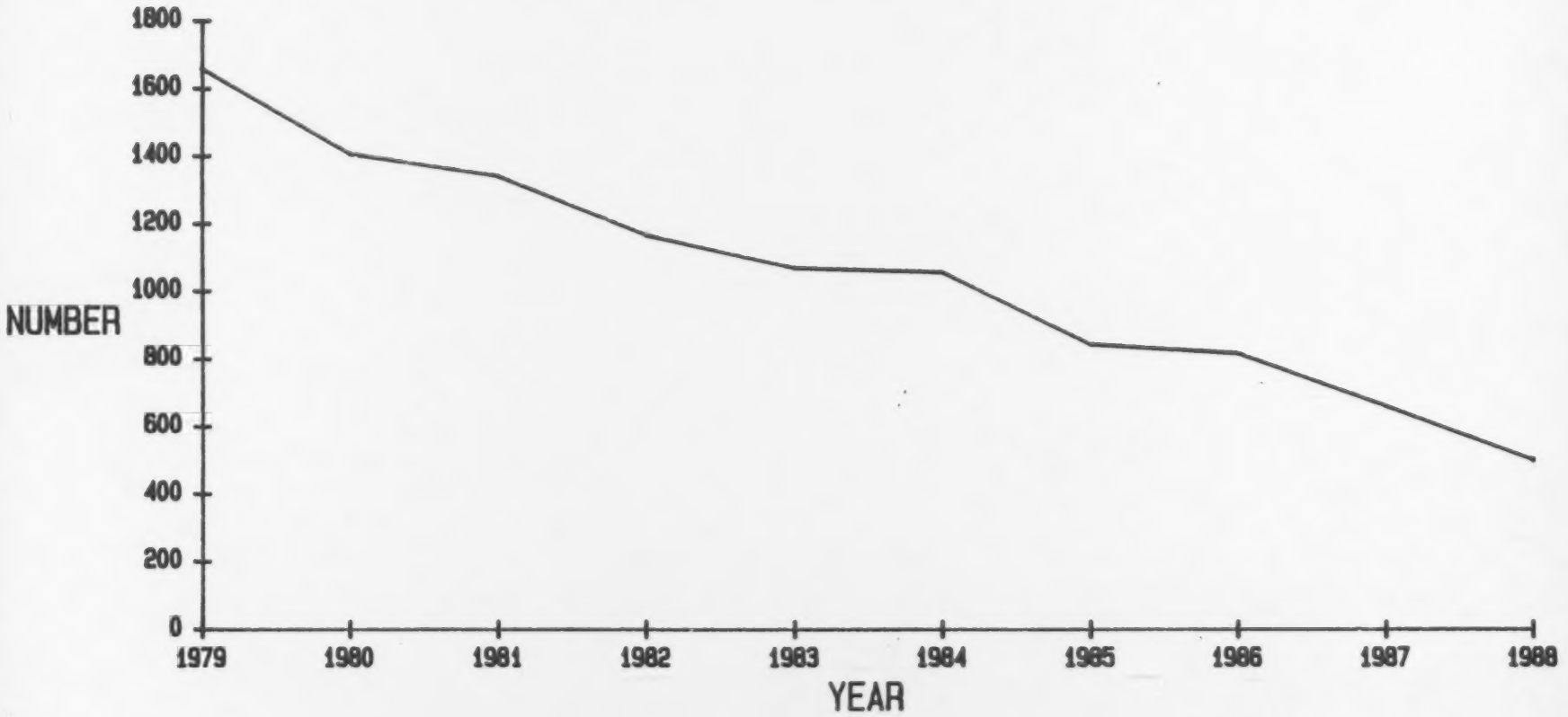


FIGURE 13

REPORTED MORBIDITY FOR SYPHILIS, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1979-1988

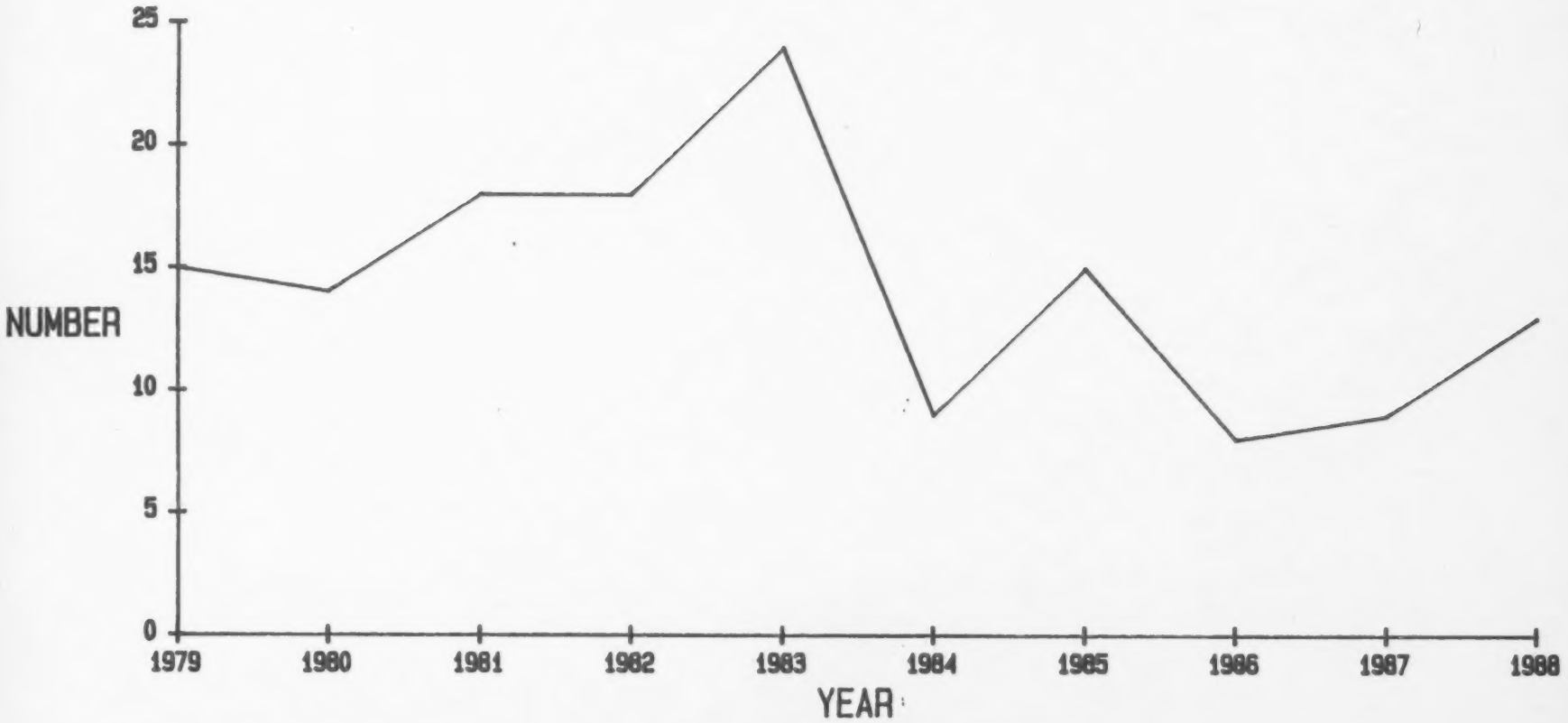


FIGURE 14

REPORTED MORBIDITY FOR TUBERCULOSIS, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1979-1988

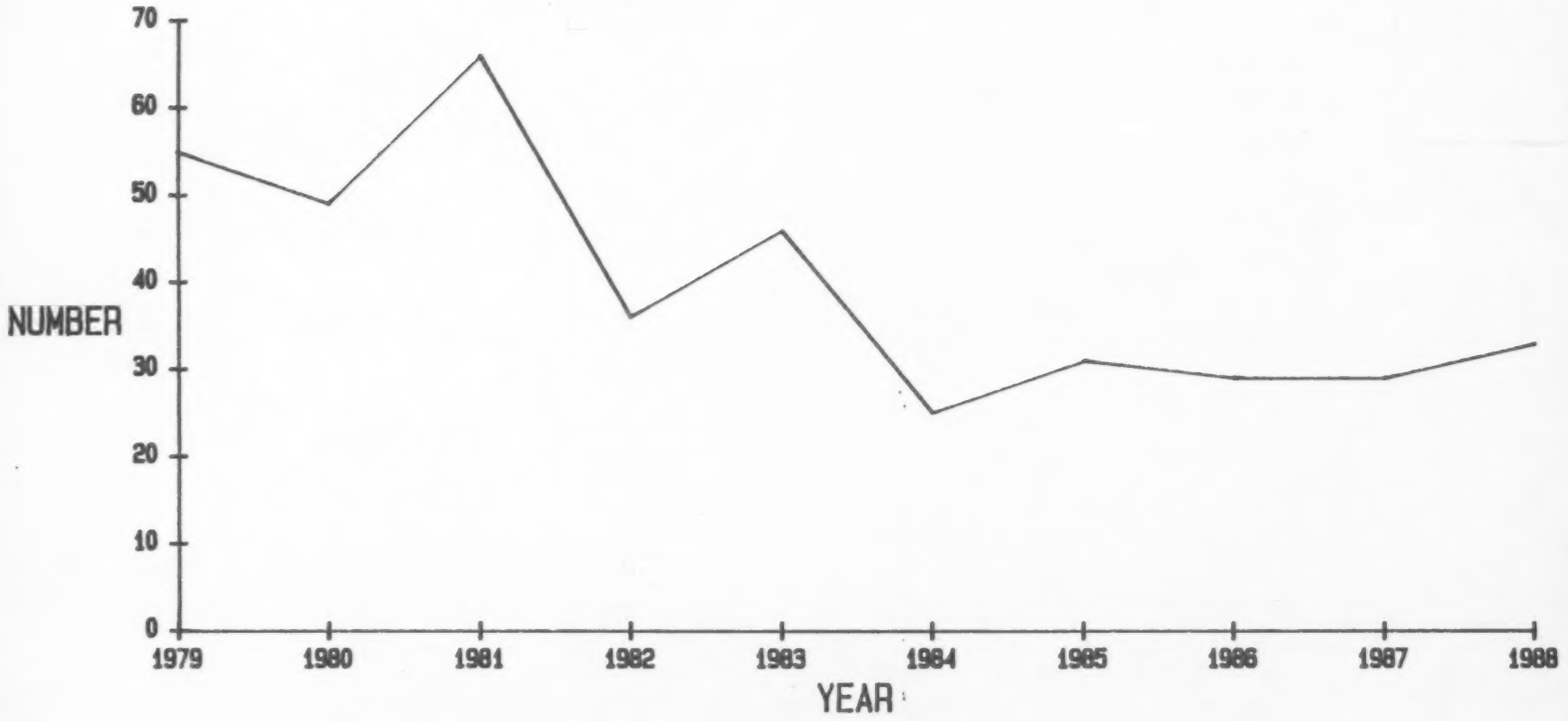


TABLE 38

REPORTED CASES OF SPECIFIC NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1977-1987

DISEASE	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
South Dakota Population	711,000	700,000	708,000	700,110	708,799	698,704	694,394	697,629	690,768	688,838	690,213	687,590
AIDS (1)	8	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amebiasis	9	1	1	9	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism:	-	-										
Foodborne			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infant			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Brucellosis	-	-	3	2	-	4	1	1	1	2	2	1
Chickenpox	1,697	574	788	1,140	1,362	649	271	993	1,115	635	441	872
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dengue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis:												
Primary	10		13	8	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	6
Post-infectious	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Giardiasis	274	252	274	261	233	196	100	38	58	20	1	-
Hepatitis (viral):												
A (infectious)	30	15	171	313	206	187	14	38	72	207	242	34
B (serum)	9	11	19	30	26	17	17	8	8	19	14	12
non-A, non-B (2)	3	7	7	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	24	9
Influenza	9,282	9,396	14,354	11,468	10,830	3,312	926	2,633	2,422	2,965	2,011	1,482
Legionellosis	14	15	14	9	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Leprosy (Hansen's disease)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
Measles (total) (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	75
Indigenous			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	6	4	8	5	6	4	11	10	6	4	4	6
Meningitis:												
Aseptic	19	43	57	26	9	22	8	8	13	3	4	2
Bacterial	48	56	45	58	53	30	59	50	38	37	26	22
Mumps	1	89	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	11	11	39
Pertussis	5	4	14	11	9	8	6	2	3	-	11	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:		-										
Paralytic	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonparalytic	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies:												
In Animals	137	228	192	347	218	149	116	323	472	143	98	139
In Humans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic Fever (acute)	8	1	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	7	1	6	2	5	8	4	-	2	-	7	2
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	112	89
Rubella, Congenital Syndrome	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis	108	112	105	98	82	130	103	163	98	90	102	96
Scarlet Fever (4)	43	32	27	20	17	17	36	-	-	-	-	-
Shigellosis	87	77	134	76	113	116	114	68	113	73	189	49
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal Pharyngitis	2,092	1,300	2,248	2,580	3,106	2,016	1,993	1,301	2,707	4,631	3,909	3,640
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Toxic-Shock Syndrome (5)	5	2	5	2	5	3	6	7	-	-	-	-
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	33	29	29	31	23	46	36	44	49	33	76	38
Tularemia	16	9	3	8	34	10	1	3	1	2	-	2
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal Diseases												
Chancroid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	500	639	815	842	1,099	1,067	1,164	1,339	1,406	1,660	1,812	1,636
Granuloma Inguinale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Syphilis	13	11	13	15	9	24	18	18	14	13	20	36
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Not reportable before 1983.
2 Not reportable before 1982.
3 Only total measles cases reported before 1982.
4 Scarlet fever cases included with streptococcal pharyngitis cases before 1982.
5 Not reportable before 1981.

TABLE 39

REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY MONTH OF REPORT
SOUTH DAKOTA, 1987

DISEASE	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
AIDS (1)	8	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
Amebiasis	3	1	1	9	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism:													
Foodborne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	1,087	147	84	197	230	173	40	27	2	6	-	30	91
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dengue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis:													
Primary	10	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	2
Post-infectious	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Giardiasis	174	17	14	22	10	13	23	15	60	41	22	17	16
Hepatitis (viral):													
A (infectious)	30	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	9	3	12	3
B (serum)	9	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	4
non-A, non-B (2)	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	9,382	6,865	1,484	287	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	641
Legionellosis	14	-	2	2	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy (Hansen's disease)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (total) (3)													
Indigenous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	6	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningitis:													
Aseptic	19	4	-	1	-	-	4	1	3	3	-	2	1
Bacterial	48	4	1	5	3	3	7	2	4	3	5	6	5
Mumps	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:													
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonparalytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies:													
In Animals	137	6	10	16	22	9	20	12	6	11	7	10	8
In Humans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rheumatic Fever (acute)	8	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	7	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubella, Congenital Syndrome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis	108	5	5	3	9	7	3	14	23	13	13	12	2
Scarlet Fever	43	4	13	3	11	2	2	2	1	-	-	3	2
Shigellosis	87	1	2	3	2	3	3	4	23	20	7	3	14
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal Pharyngitis	2,052	133	264	297	233	148	189	77	74	63	112	231	222
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxic-Shock Syndrome	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	33	7	3	4	2	2	4	-	4	1	5	2	-
Tularemia	16	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	4	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal Diseases													
Chancroid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	900	41	42	61	46	20	66	47	43	35	45	29	29
Granuloma Inguinale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	13	1	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	2	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Technical Notes

TECHNICAL NOTES

A. SOURCES OF DATA

Vital Events

Birth and death certificates, reports of fetal deaths, and induced abortion reports are the source documents for data on vital events of South Dakota during the 1988 calendar year. A copy of each of these types of certificates is included in the Samples of Data Collection Section. Marriage and divorce data are compiled from transcripts which are received from each county. Copies of a marriage certificate and of the record of divorce are also included in the samples of Data Collection section.

The cut-off date for 1988 data in this report was April 15, 1989. Any data pertaining to a 1988 event for which a certificate was filed after April 15, 1989 were not included in this report. The number of records received after that date is so small that in most instances, it is of little significance for the purpose of analysis.

Events relating to South Dakota residents which occurred in another state were included in this report. The inclusion of these data are made possible by an agreement among all registration areas in the United States for resident exchange of copies of certificates.

Birth and fetal death records are the responsibility of the person in attendance, however, the records are usually completed by medical records personnel who are not necessarily present at the delivery. Death records are the responsibility of the funeral director. These records are seldom completed by hospital personnel or physicians, although the medical certification is completed by a physician or coroner.

Population

The July 1, 1988 state and county populations estimates used in this publication are estimates prepared through the Federal State Cooperative Program For Local Population Estimates. The county estimates are based on an average of a regression (ratio-correlation) method and an administrative records method.

The regression method uses a multiple regression equation to relate changes in the distribution of selected data to changes in the distribution of population among counties. The selected data used in the regression method are: federal income tax returns, resident births, resident deaths, and registered motor vehicles. The administrative records method is a component method that incorporates various subsets of data to determine population estimates. The subsets include: individual federal income tax returns to measure the net intercounty migration of the non-group quarters populations under 65 years old; reported resident births and deaths to estimate net natural changes; and data on Medicare enrollees to estimate the population 65 years of age and over. This method uses additional population data, such as, inmates of institutions, college students in dormitories, military personnel living in barracks, immigration from abroad and net movement between the military and civilian population.

The population estimates are developed by averaging estimates from the regression and administrative records methods and controlling estimates to the corresponding state estimates.

B. DATA DELIMITATIONS

Quality

The quality of data presented in this report is directly related to the completeness and accuracy of the information contained on the certificates.

Medical Certification

Causes of death on death certificates and medical data on birth certificates are coded according to the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). This classifiction is adopted by the World Health Organization and is used throughout the world for selecting the underlying cause of death and classifying the cause.

Race

The race reported on the vital records reflects the opinion of the informant and does not follow any prescribed rules for the reporting of race. This report shows tabulations for white, Indian, and other. Persons classified as other are few in South Dakota and tabulations reflecting these events are relatively meaningless.

Birth data were tabulated using the race of the mother. No attempt is made to determine the race of the child from the race shown for the father and the mother.

C. GEOGRAPHIC ALLOCATION

In South Dakota, registration of vital events is classified geographically in two ways. The first way is by place of occurrence, i.e., the actual state and county in which the birth or death took place. The second, and more customary way, is by place of residence, i.e., the state or county stated to be the usual residence of the decedent in the case of deaths or of the mother in the case of a newborn.

Fetal deaths and infant deaths, in cases where the child was never discharged from the hospital, are classified to the residence of the mother.

Occurrence statistics have administrative value and statistical significance, especially when calculating accident statistics. Residence statistics are useful in determining health indices for planning and evaluation purposes. The statistics provided in this report are residence data unless otherwise stated.

Allocation of vital events by place of residence is sometimes difficult, because classification depends entirely on the statement of the usual place of residence furnished by the informant at the time the original certificate is completed. For various reasons, this statement may be incorrect or incomplete. For example, mailing addresses very often differ from the actual geographic residence.

D. DEFINITIONS

Occurrence, Place of - Data allocated by place where the event occurred, irrespective of the person's place of residence.

Residence, Place of - Data allocated by place of residence, irrespective of where the event occurred.

Live Birth - The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after separation, shows evidence of life.

Crude Birth Rate - The number of resident live births divided by the total resident population X 1,000.

Crude Death Rate - The number of resident deaths divided by the total resident population X 1,000.

Cause Specific Death Rate - The number of resident deaths due to a specific cause divided by the total resident population X 100,000.

Infant Death - Death of a live born infant less than one year (365 days) of age. Infant deaths equal the sum of neonatal plus postneonatal deaths.

Infant Death Rate - The number of infant deaths divided by the total number of live births X 1,000.

Neonatal Death Rate - (Neonatal Death = Death occurring to infants 1-27 days old). The number of neonatal deaths divided by the total number of live births X 1,000.

Postneonatal Death Rate - (Postneonatal Death = Death occuring to infants 28 days to 1 year of age). The number of postneonatal deaths divided by the total number of live births X 1,000.

Fetal Death - Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, as indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not show evidence of life. (South Dakota requires the reporting of any fetus weighing over 500 grams).

Fetal Death Rate - The number of fetal deaths divided by the total number of live births and fetal deaths X 1,000.

Abortion - The termination of human pregnancy with an intention other than to produce a live birth or to remove a dead fetus.

Birth Weight - The first weight of the fetus or newborn obtained after birth. This weight should be measured preferably within the first hour of delivery before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

Low Birth Weight - A birth weight under 2500 grams or 5 pounds, 9 ounces.

Median Age - The age that falls exactly in the middle of the entire range of ages ranked in order from low to high such that 50% of the ages fall above it and 50% fall below it. If the number of ages is even, a value halfway between the two ages nearest the middle is used.

Age-Specific Birth Rate - Number of live births to women in specific age group per 1,000 female population in that age group.

Age-Specific Death Rate - Number of deaths in a specific age group per 100,000 population in that age group.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Direct Method) - Age-specific death rates for a selected population are applied to a standard population in order to calculate what rate would be expected if the selected population had the same age distribution as the standard. The total of expected deaths divided by the total of the standard population and multiplied by 1,000 (or 100,000 for cause-specific rates) yields the age-adjusted death rate per 1,000 or 100,000. (It is important to use the same standard population in the computation of each age-adjusted rate to achieve comparability. Age-adjusted death rates should never be compared with any other type of death rate or be used as absolute measurements of mortality.)

Appendix

APPENDIX

BIRTH WEIGHT IN GRAMS

In order to provide data comparable to that published for the United States and other countries, birth weight is reported in grams for this report. The equivalents of the gram intervals in pounds and ounces are as follows:

499	grams or less =	1	lb.	1	oz.	or less	
500 -	999 grams =	1	lb.	2	ozs. -	2 lbs.	3 ozs.
1,000 -	1,499 grams =	2	lbs.	4	ozs. -	3 lbs.	4 ozs.
1,500 -	1,999 grams =	3	lbs.	5	ozs. -	4 lbs.	6 ozs.
2,000 -	2,499 grams =	4	lbs.	7	ozs. -	5 lbs.	8 ozs.
2,500 -	2,999 grams =	5	lbs.	9	ozs. -	6 lbs.	9 ozs.
3,000 -	3,499 grams =	6	lbs.	10	ozs. -	7 lbs.	11 ozs.
3,500 -	3,999 grams =	7	lbs.	12	ozs. -	8 lbs.	12 ozs.
4,000 -	4,499 grams =	8	lbs.	13	ozs. -	9 lbs.	14 ozs.
4,500 -	4,999 grams =	9	lbs.	15	ozs. -	11 lbs.	0 ozs.
5,000	grams or more =	11	lbs.	1	oz.	or more	

RATES

Absolute counts of births and deaths do not readily lend themselves to analysis and comparison between years and various geographic areas because of population differences. These demographic differences include total number, age and sex distributions, and ethnic or racial differentials. In order to assess the health status of a particular population at a specified time, the absolute number of events is converted to a relative number such as probability of living or dying, a rate, a ratio, or an index. This conversion is made by relating the crude number of events to the living population at risk in a particular area at a specified time.

1. Reliability of Rates:

   Precautions should always be taken when comparing any rates based on vital events, especially crude rates. Both the size of the numbers and the characteristics of the population are important indicators of a rate's actual value.

   All statistics are subject to chance variation. Rates based on an unusually small or large number of events over a specified period of time or for a sparsely populated geographic area should be of particular caution and concern.

   As an example of this problem, let us look at infant deaths as reported in 1987 and 1988 for residents of Meade County. There were 3 infant deaths in Meade County in 1987 which gave the County an infant mortality rate of 8.7 per 1,000 resident live births. However, in 1988, there were 5 infant deaths in Meade County. This resulted in an

infant mortality rate of 15.1, an increase of over 70 percent. This is the chance result of a few deaths having enormous significance when applied to the relatively small number of births in Meade County. Any statement regarding the unusually high infant death rate in Meade County or the incredible increase in rates between 1987 and 1988 could be quite misleading. When small numbers of events or populations are evident in calculating/studying rates, multiple year rates (usually 5 or 10 year summary rates) will often provide a much better framework for the measurement of an outcome. For instance, if you calculate the running ten-year average infant death rates for Meade County which end with the years 1987 and 1988, you will get a infant mortality rate of 8.1 for the period 1978-1987 and a rate of 8.4 for the period 1979-1988. If these rates are compared to South Dakota's crude infant mortality rate, it can be seen that Meade County has a lower infant mortality rate than the State. In addition, the increase in rates from 8.1 to 8.4 (3.7 percent) is a much more realistic indicator of what is actually occurring in Meade County.

There are many characteristics of a population that can also render a crude rate of little use. Any unique demographic factors such as those related to age, sex, or race are not accounted for in crude rates. Since mortality varies greatly by age, crude death comparisons between the United States and South Dakota could be very misleading. Age adjusted and specific rates offer a more refined measurement with which to compare vital event experiences over geographic areas or time periods.

TABLE A

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1988

				AGE AT DEATH							
			TOTAL	UNDER 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 64	65+
TOTAL			6567	112	25	23	105	125	149	917	5111
	RACE	SEX									
	WHITE	MALE	3236	55	7	8	52	65	85	529	2435
		FEMALE	2921	32	8	5	22	20	37	290	2507
	NON-WHITE	MALE	246	14	7	6	26	28	20	64	91
		FEMALE	164	11	3	4	5	12	7	44	78
CAUSE OF DEATH	RACE	SEX									
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES 001-139	WHITE	MALE	20	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	13
		FEMALE	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	18
	NON-WHITE	MALE	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
		FEMALE	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS INCLUDING NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHATIC & HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE 140-208	WHITE	MALE	695	-	-	1	-	9	16	163	506
		FEMALE	613	-	1	2	1	6	12	129	462
	NON-WHITE	MALE	22	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	13
		FEMALE	31	1	-	-	-	3	1	13	13
BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE 210-239	WHITE	MALE	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
		FEMALE	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7
	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIABETES MELLITUS 250	WHITE	MALE	47	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	37
		FEMALE	45	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	37
	NON-WHITE	MALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		FEMALE	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES 260-269	WHITE	MALE	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		FEMALE	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	NON-WHITE	MALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE A (Con't)

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1988

			TOTAL	AGE AT DEATH							
				UNDER 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 64	65+
ANEMIAS 280-285	WHITE	MALE	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		FEMALE	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MENINGITIS 320-322	WHITE	MALE	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
		FEMALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	NON-WHITE	MALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
DISEASES OF THE HEART 390-398, 402, 404-429	WHITE	MALE	1323	2	-	-	2	4	19	223	1073
		FEMALE	1143	1	-	-	-	1	6	68	1068
	NON-WHITE	MALE	65	-	-	-	-	3	2	24	36
		FEMALE	48	1	-	-	-	-	2	8	37
HYPERTENSION WITH OR WITHOUT RENAL FAILURE 401,403	WHITE	MALE	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
		FEMALE	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	NON-WHITE	MALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 403-438	WHITE	MALE	208	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	190
		FEMALE	307	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	291
	NON-WHITE	MALE	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
		FEMALE	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9
ATHEROSCLEROSIS 440	WHITE	MALE	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
		FEMALE	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	43
OTHER DISEASES OF ARTERIES, ARTERIOLES AND CAPILLARIES 441-448	WHITE	MALE	46	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	39
		FEMALE	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	23
ACUTE BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIOLITIES 466	WHITE	FEMALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE A (Con't)

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1988

				AGE AT DEATH							
			TOTAL	UNDER 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 64	65+
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA 480-487	WHITE	MALE	133	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	126
		FEMALE	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	152
	NON-WHITE	MALE	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
		FEMALE	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES AND ALLIED CONDITIONS 490-496	WHITE	MALE	163	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	141
		FEMALE	72	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	58
	NON-WHITE	MALE	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
		FEMALE	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
ULCER OF STOMACH AND DUODENUM 531-533	WHITE	MALE	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
		FEMALE	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	NON-WHITE	MALE	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
APPENDICITIS 540-543	WHITE	MALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
HERNIA OF ABDOMINAL CAVITY AND INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION WITHOUT MENTION OF HERNIA 550-553,560	WHITE	MALE	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
		FEMALE	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS 571	WHITE	MALE	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	6
		FEMALE	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9
	NON-WHITE	MALE	12	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	2
		FEMALE	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-
CHOLELITHIASIS AND OTHER DISORDERS OF GALLBLADDER 574-575	WHITE	MALE	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
		FEMALE	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC SYNDROME AND NEPHROSIS 580-589	WHITE	MALE	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24
		FEMALE	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28
	NON-WHITE	MALE	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
		FEMALE	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1

TABLE A (Con't)

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1988

				AGE AT DEATH							
			TOTAL	UNDER 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 64	65+
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY 590	WHITE	MALE	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		FEMALE	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE 600	WHITE	MALE	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	NON-WHITE	MALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, 640-676	NON-WHITE	FEMALE	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 740-759	WHITE	MALE	19	13	1	-	-	2	-	1	2
		FEMALE	12	8	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
	NON-WHITE	MALE	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		FEMALE	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD 760-779	WHITE	MALE	25	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		FEMALE	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NON-WHITE	MALE	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		FEMALE	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL DEFINED CONDITIONS 780-799	WHITE	MALE	28	13	-	-	-	-	1	5	9
		FEMALE	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	NON-WHITE	MALE	12	5	-	-	1	2	2	2	-
		FEMALE	7	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
ALL OTHER DISEASES	WHITE	MALE	176	2	1	-	1	4	3	28	137
		FEMALE	242	2	-	-	2	1	2	20	215
	NON-WHITE	MALE	20	2	-	-	1	-	3	6	8
		FEMALE	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
ACCIDENTS AND ADVERSE EFFECTS E800-E949	WHITE	MALE	163	1	2	6	35	34	22	25	38
		FEMALE	72	1	5	3	13	9	8	11	22
	NON-WHITE	MALE	36	-	5	6	6	7	3	4	6
		FEMALE	16	-	-	3	3	3	2	2	3

TABLE A (Con't)

SOUTH DAKOTA RESIDENT DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1988

				AGE AT DEATH							
			TOTAL	UNDER 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 64	65+
SUICIDE E950-E959	WHITE	MALE	59	-	-	-	12	8	9	14	16
		FEMALE	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
	NON-WHITE	MALE	15	-	-	-	7	6	1	1	-
		FEMALE	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
HOMICIDE AND LEGAL INTERVENTION E960-E978	WHITE	MALE	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		FEMALE	7	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	2
	NON-WHITE	MALE	21	-	1	-	10	7	1	2	-
		FEMALE	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES E980-E999	WHITE	MALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		FEMALE	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	NON-WHITE	MALE	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

Source: Center for Health Policy and Statistics, South Dakota Department of Health

Samples of Data Collection Instruments

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

COUNTY FILE NUMBER

140- BIRTH NUMBER

SEX

CHILD

CHILD — NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) 1 | SEX 2 | DATE OF BIRTH (Mo., Day, Yr.) 3a | HOUR 3b. M

PLACE OF BIRTH

HOSPITAL — NAME (If not in hospital, give street and number) 4a | CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF BIRTH 4b | COUNTY OF BIRTH 4c

ATTENDENT

CERTIFIER

I certify that the stated information concerning this child is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. 5a. (Signature) ▶ | DATE SIGNED (Mo., Day, Yr.) 5b | NAME AND TITLE OF ATTENDANT AT BIRTH IF OTHER THAN CERTIFIER (Type or print) 5c

CERTIFIER — NAME AND TITLE (Type or Print) 5d | MAILING ADDRESS (Street or R.F.D. No., City or Town, State, Zip) 5e

REGISTRAR 6a. (Signature) ▶ | DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR (Month, Day, Year) 6b

MOTHER

MOTHER — MAIDEN NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) 7a | AGE (At time of this birth) 7b | STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A., name country) 7c

MOTHER'S RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE — STATE 8a | COUNTY 8b | CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION 8c | STREET AND NUMBER OF RESIDENCE 8d | INSIDE CITY LIMITS (Specify yes or no) 8e

ZIP CODE

MOTHER'S MAILING ADDRESS — If same as above, enter Zip Code only 9

FATHER

FATHER — NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) 10a | AGE (At time of this birth) 10b | STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A., name country) 10c

I certify that the personal information provided on this certificate is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Signature of Parent or other informant) 11a. ▶ | RELATION TO CHILD 11b

INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH USE ONLY

RACE OF MOTHER

MOTHER

RACE — Specify White, Black American Indian, etc. 12a | EDUCATION (HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED) — Elementary or Secondary (0-12) 12b | College (1-4 or 5+)

RACE OF FATHER

FATHER

RACE — Specify White, Black American Indian, etc. 14a | Elementary or Secondary (0-12) 14b | College (1-4 or 5+)

PREGNANCY HISTORY

LIVE BIRTHS (Do not include this Child)		OTHER TERMINATIONS (Spontaneous and Induced)	
13a. Now Living	13b. Now Dead	13d. Before 20 weeks	13e. After 20 weeks
Number ____ None ☐	Number ____ None ☐	Number ____ None ☐	Number ____ None ☐

15. BIRTH WEIGHT ____ grams OR ____ lbs. ____ oz.

This Birth (Single, Twin, Triple) 16 | IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH — Born first, second, third, etc. (Specify) 17

WAS MOTHER MARRIED AT TIME OF CONCEPTION OR BIRTH? 18

COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY

DATE LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN (Month, Day, Year) 19 | MONTH OF PREGNANCY PRENATAL CARE BEGAN First, second, etc. (Specify) 20a | PRENATAL VISITS Total Number (If none, so state) 20b

DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH (Month, Year) 13c. | DATE OF LAST OTHER TERMINATION (as indicated in d or e above) (Month, Year) 13f.

APGAR SCORE — 1 MIN. | 5 MIN. — 21.

COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (DESCRIBE OR WRITE NONE) 22

CONCURRENT ILLNESSES OR CONDITIONS AFFECTING PREGNANCY (DESCRIBE OR WRITE NONE) 23.

CONCURRENT ILLNESSES

COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY (DESCRIBE OR WRITE NONE) 24

BIRTH INJURIES TO CHILD (DESCRIBE OR WRITE NONE) 25.

COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OR ANOMALIES OF CHILD (DESCRIBE OR WRITE NONE) 26

FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME 27. ☐ Yes ☐ No

P.K.U. TEST PERFORMED 28. ☐ Before 24 Hours ☐ After 24 Hours ☐ Not Done

HYPOTHYROID TEST PERFORMED 29 ☐ Yes ☐ No

BIRTH INJURIES

AMNIOCENTESES PERFORMED 30 ☐ Yes ☐ No

KARYOTYPE TEST PERFORMED 31 ☐ Yes ☐ No

CAESAREAN SECTION 32 ☐ Classical ☐ Low Cervical ☐ Other

PHYSICIAN'S ESTIMATE OF GESTATION LENGTH (In Weeks) 33

TRIMESTER MOTHER STARTED PRENATAL CLASSES DURING THIS PREGNANCY 34 ☐ 1st ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd ☐ None

CONGENITAL MALFORMS

HAS 0275

Jan. 1, 1983

WHITE COPY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH — YELLOW COPY LOCAL REGISTRAR — PINK COPY HOSPITAL OR PHYSICIAN

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

140

TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT INK FOR INSTRUCTIONS SEE HANDBOOK

LOCAL FILE NUMBER

STATE FILE NUMBER

DECEDENT

DECEDENT - NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) 1 | SEX 2 | DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 3

RACE (WHITE, NEGRO, AMERICAN INDIAN, ETC. - SPECIFY) 4 | AGE - LAST BIRTHDAY (YEARS) 5a | UNDER 1 YEAR: MOS 5b, DAYS | UNDER 1 DAY: HOURS 5c, MIN | DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 6 | COUNTY OF DEATH 7a

CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH 7b | HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION - NAME (IF NOT IN EITHER, GIVE STREET AND NUMBER) 7c | IF HOSP OR INST Indicate DOA OP/Emer Rm, Inpatient (Specify) 7d

ZIP

STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT IN U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY) 8 | CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY 9 | MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (SPECIFY) 10 | SURVIVING SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME) 11

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 12 | USUAL OCCUPATION (GIVE KIND OF WORK DONE DURING MOST OF WORKING LIFE, EVEN IF RETIRED) 13a | KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY 13b

RESIDENCE - STATE 14a | COUNTY 14b | CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION AND ZIP CODE 14c | INSIDE CITY LIMITS (SPECIFY YES OR NO) 14d | STREET AND NUMBER 14e

PARENTS

FATHER - NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) 15 | MOTHER - MAIDEN NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) 16

INFORMANT - NAME 17a | MAILING ADDRESS (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP) 17b | WAS DECEASED A VETERAN 17c.

CAUSE OF DEATH

PART I DEATH WAS CAUSED BY (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c).) | APPROXIMATE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH

18

IMMEDIATE CAUSE
(a)
DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF
(b)
DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF
(c)

CONDITIONS, IF ANY, WHICH GAVE RISE TO IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a), STATING THE UNDERLYING CAUSE LAST

CAUSE

WORK

CO ACC

PART II OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS. CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO CAUSE GIVEN IN PART I (a). | AUTOPSY (YES OR NO) 19a | WAS CASE REFERRED TO CORONER? (Specify Yes or No) 19b

PLACE

LINE NO.

ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, HOMICIDE, OR UNDETERMINED (SPECIFY) 20a | DATE OF INJURY (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 20b | HOUR OF INJURY 20c | HOW INJURY OCCURRED (ENTER NATURE OF INJURY IN PART I OR PART II, Item 18.) 20d

INJURY AT WORK (SPECIFY YES OR NO) 20e | PLACE OF INJURY (AT HOME, FARM, STREET, FACTORY, OFFICE BLDG., ETC. - SPECIFY) 20f | LOCATION (County, City or Town, State) 20g

AUTOPSY

CERTIFIER

To be Completed by PHYSICIAN Only

21a To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date and place and due to the cause(s) stated.
(Signature and Title) ▶
DATE SIGNED (Mo. Day Yr.) 21b | HOUR OF DEATH 21c

To be Completed by CORONER Only

22a On the basis of examination and/or investigation, in my opinion death occurred at the time, date and place and due to the cause(s) stated.
(Signature and Title) ▶
DATE SIGNED (Mo. Day Yr.) 22b | HOUR OF DEATH 22c

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CERTIFIER (PHYSICIAN, MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER) (Type or Print) 23

CERTIFIER

CORONER

DISPOSITION

BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (SPECIFY) 24a | CEMETERY OR CREMATORY - NAME 24b | LOCATION: CITY OR TOWN, STATE 24c

DATE (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 24d | FUNERAL HOME - NAME AND ADDRESS 25a | EMBALMER - SIGNATURE & NUMBER (IF NOT EMBALMED - LEAVE BLANK)

FUNERAL DIRECTOR - SIGNATURE AND NUMBER 25b | REGISTRAR - SIGNATURE 26a | DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR 26b

F.D. NUMBER

HAS 0276 REV JAN 1978

1

MAIL TO:
Public Health Statistics
State Dept. of Health
Foss Building
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

State of South Dakota
Department of Health

REPORT OF FETAL DEATH

State File Number

HOSPITAL—NAME (If not in hospital, give street and number) 1a.		CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION OF DELIVERY 1b.			COUNTY OF DELIVERY 1c.
DATE OF DELIVERY (Month, Day, Year) 2a.	HOUR OF DELIVERY 2b.		SEX OF FETUS 3.		WEIGHT OF FETUS 4.
FATHER FAMILY SURNAME 4a.	AGE (At time of this delivery) 5b.	RACE—(e.g., White, Black, American Indian, etc.) (Specify) 5c.	EDUCATION (Specify only highest grade completed) Elementary or Secondary (0-12) 5d.	College (1—4 or 5+)	
MOTHER RESIDENCE—STATE 6a.	COUNTY 6b.	CITY, TOWN, ZIP 6c.	INSIDE CITY LIMITS? (Specify yes or no) 6d.	PREGNANCY HISTORY (Complete each section)	
				LIVE BIRTHS	OTHER TERMINATIONS (Spontaneous and Induced)
AGE (At time of this delivery) 7.	RACE—(e.g., White Black, American Indian, etc. Specify) 8.	EDUCATION (Specify only highest grade completed) (Elementary or Secondary (0—12) 9. / College (1—4 or 5+) 9.)	IS MOTHER MARRIED? (Specify yes or no) 10.	11a. NOW LIVING Number ____ None [ ] 11b. NOW DEAD Number ____ None [ ]	11d. BEFORE 20 WEEKS Number ____ None [ ] 11e. 20 WEEKS OR MORE Number ____ (Do not include this fetus) None [ ]
MONTH OF PREGNANCY PRENATAL CARE BEGAN First, Second, etc. (Specify) 12a.	PRENATAL VISITS Total Number (If none, so state) 12b.	THIS BIRTH—Single, twin, triplet, etc. (Specify) 13a.	IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH—Born first, second, third, etc (Specify) 13b.	DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH (Month, Year) 11c.	DATE OF LAST OTHER TERMINATION (as indicated in d or e above) (Month, Year) 11f.

CAUSE OF FETAL DEATH

PART I

14 Fetal or maternal condition directly causing fetal death.
(a) IMMEDIATE CAUSE (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c).) — Specify Fetal or Maternal

Fetal and/or maternal conditions, if any giving rise to the immediate cause (a), stating the underlying cause last.
(b) DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF: — Specify Fetal or Maternal
(c) DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF — Specify Fetal or Maternal

PART II

OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS OF FETUS OR MOTHER: Conditions contributing to fetal death but not related to cause given in (a)	FETUS DIED BEFORE LABOR DURING LABOR OR DELIVERY UNKNOWN (Specify) 15.	PHYSICIAN'S ESTIMATE OF GESTATION (Weeks) 16.	AUTOPSY (Specify yes or no) 17.

COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (Describe or write "none") 18.	COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY (Describe or write "none") 19.
CONCURRENT ILLNESSES OR CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE PREGNANCY (Describe or write "none") 20.	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OR ANOMALIES OF FETUS (Describe or write "none") 21.
NAME OF PHYSICIAN, ATTENDANT or CORONER (Type or print) TITLE 22a.	ADDRESS OF PHYSICIAN, ATTENDANT or CORONER 22b.

HAS0274 Rev. 7/77

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

INDUCED ABORTION REPORT

Do not write in this column

1 — PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

2 — 1. NAME OF HOSPITAL, CLINIC OR PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE

3 — 2. STATE | 3. COUNTY | 4. CITY

4 — PATIENT INFORMATION

5 — 5. STATE OF RESIDENCE | 6. COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

6 — 7. AGE

7 — 8. RACE OR ETHNIC GROUP

8 — ☐ WHITE ☐ INDIAN ☐ NEGRO ☐ OTHER (Specify)

9 — MARITAL STATUS

☐ Never Married ☐ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐ Unknown

10 — NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

11 — NUMBER OF PREVIOUS INDUCED ABORTIONS

12 — MEDICAL INFORMATION

DATE OF ABORTION (Month, Day, Year)

120

13 — PHYSICIAN'S ESTIMATE OF LENGTH OF GESTATION _____ WEEKS

14 — WEIGHT OF FETUS _____LBS. _____OZ.

15 — Rh FACTOR

☐ Positive ☐ Negative

16 — ANTI-Rh-IMMUNE GLOBULIN GIVEN?

☐ Yes ☐ No

17 — ABORTION PROCEDURE USED

☐ Suction Curettage
☐ Sharp Curettage
☐ Hysterotomy
☐ Hysterectomy
☐ Intra-uterine Saline Instillation
☐ Intra-uterine Prostaglandin Instillation
☐ Other (Specify) _____

18 — FETAL ABNORMALITY

☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal (Specify) _____

19 — REASON FOR ABORTION

☐ Maternal Mental Health
☐ Maternal Physical Health
☐ Probability of Congenital Deformity
☐ Rape or Incest
☐ Economic
☐ Other

20 — MATERNAL COMPLICATIONS (Specify) _____

21 — NAME OF PHYSICIAN

22 — DATE OF REPORT (Month, Day, Year)

HAS - 0251 Rev. 10/77

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

COUNTY OF _____

LICENSE NUMBER _____

SOUTH DAKOTA MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE FILE NUMBER

THIS MARRIAGE LICENSE BECOMES VOID IF THE MARRIAGE IS NOT SOLEMNIZED WITHIN 30 DAYS FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

GROOM

GROOM NAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	LAST
1.			

RESIDENCE – STATE	COUNTY	CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION
2a.	2b.	2c.
STATE OF BIRTH (if not USA name country)	DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, year)	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (years)
3.	4.	5.

BRIDE

BRIDE NAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	LAST
6.			

RESIDENCE – STATE	COUNTY	CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION
7a.	7b.	7c.
STATE OF BIRTH (if not USA name country)	DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, year)	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (years)
8.	9.	10.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND THAT WE ARE FREE TO MARRY UNDER THE LAWS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

GROOM'S SIGNATURE	BRIDE'S SIGNATURE
11. ▶	12. ▶

LICENSE ISSUED (month, day, year)	SIGNATURE OF COUNTY TREASURER OR DEPUTY ISSUING LICENSE
19a.	19b. ▶

CEREMONY

MARRIED ON (month, day, year)	WHERE MARRIED – CITY	COUNTY
20a.	20b.	20c.

PERSON PERFORMING CEREMONY	TITLE	TYPE OF CEREMONY (Religious or civil, specify)
20d. Signature ▶	20e.	20f.

WITNESS TO CEREMONY	WITNESS TO CEREMONY
21a. Signature ▶	21b. Signature ▶
RESIDENCE OF WITNESS (city and state)	RESIDENCE OF WITNESS (city and state)
21c.	21d.

COUNTY TREASURER FILING RETURN	DATE RECEIVED BY COUNTY TREASURER Month Day Year
22a. Signature ▶	22b.

THIS RECORD MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED
TO THE COUNTY TREASURER ISSUING LICENSE
WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE MARRIAGE

	RACE – White, Indian, Negro, etc. (specify)	NUMBER OF TIMES PREVIOUSLY MARRIED	LAST MARITAL STATUS never married, widowed, divorced, annulment (specify)
GROOM	13.	14.	15.
BRIDE	16.	17.	18.

HAS 0272

RETURN WITHIN 30 DAYS TO COUNTY TREASURER IN COUNTY WHERE MARRIAGE IS SOLEMNIZED

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

RECORD OF DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT

County File Number | State File Number

HUSBAND

HUSBAND—NAME (First, Middle, Last)			
RESIDENCE—STATE (2a.)	COUNTY (2b.)	CITY, TOWN, or LOCATION (2c)	AGE (if known) (3)	RACE (if known) (4)

WIFE

WIFE—NAME (First, Middle, Last) (5a.)			
RESIDENCE—STATE (6a.)	COUNTY (6b)	CITY, TOWN, or LOCATION (6c)	AGE (if known) (7)	RACE (if known) (8)

PLACE OF THIS MARRIAGE (state) (9a.)	DATE OF THIS MARRIAGE (Mo. Day Yr.) (9b.)	PLAINTIFF [ ] Husband [ ] Wife (10)	CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN THIS FAMILY (11)

ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF (Type or print) (12a.)	ADDRESS STREET OR R.F.D. No.	CITY OR TOWN	STATE	ZIP (12b.)

DECREE

DATE OF DECREE (Mo. Day Yr.) (13)	TYPE OF DECREE [ ] Divorce [ ] Annulment (14)	DECREE GRANTED TO [ ] Husband [ ] Wife (15)

CUSTODY OF MINOR CHILDREN AWARDED TO: Husband (specify number) Wife (specify number) (16)

LEGAL GROUNDS FOR DECREE (specify) (17)	COUNTY WHERE DECREE IS FILED (18)	DATE OF RECORDING (Mo. Day Yr.) (19)

HAB—0271 REV 7/79 UCS—07S